The New-York Times.

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OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

Greek Fire Thrown into the City.

A Protest from Beauregard and the Foreign Consuls.

General Gillmore Demands the Surrender of the Forts and Public Property.

Complete Demolition of Fort Sumter.

Forts Moultrie, Gregg and Beauregard Shelled for Three Hours.

THE MONITORS VIGOROUSLY AT WORK.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arago* at this port from Charleston bar Aug. 25, 5 P. M., we learn that the bombardment still continued. Fort Sumter had been almost entirely demolished, but had not surrendered.

PARTICULARS OF THE OPERATIONS.

OFF MORRIS ISLAND, Monday, Aug. 24—Noon.

On Saturday, at midnight, Admiral DAHLGREN, with five Monitors, advanced in the darkness on Sumter, opening fire at 3 o'clock, and keeping it up until 6 o'clock.

A dense fog then arose, which shut out the Fort from view.

The Fort, during the fire upon it, was struck over a hundred times, the balls tearing the sea-wall, and doubling the number of port-holes.

The whole parapet was also carried away.

No signals were given until the whole fleet opened, and then the fire was of the most terrific description.

Sumter fired one gun in response five times, but Moultrie, Gregg and Beauregard for three hours rained shell on the Monitors, failing to do them any harm.

The Monitors were struck seven or eight times; no one injured.

Sumter is defunct—an immense pile of rubbish. The only gun left to it was thrown off the wall yesterday afternoon.

To-day the grand naval and army attack on Forts Wagner and Gregg will be opened.

It being now ascertained that Sumter is defunct, the rebels will be driven from Morris Island. Gen. GILLMORE is determined to have full possession of it to-night.

Gen. GILLMORE on Thursday notified Gen. BEAUREGARD that if he did not surrender the forts he would shell the city in twenty-four hours, at the same time requesting him to remove the women and children.

No attention was paid to this notice, and on Friday night Gen. GILLMORE threw fifteen shell into the City of Charleston, charged with "Greek fire."

On Saturday afternoon Gen. BEAUREGARD sent down a flag of truce boat with an urgent protest, denouncing "Greek fire" as a most villainous compound, unworthy of civilized nations, and demanding more time to remove the women and children from the city.

The English, French and Spanish Consuls also denounced the short time given by Gen. GILLMORE, and claimed more time to remove the subjects of their respective countries.

Gen. GILLMORE yesterday replied by a renewal of the demand to surrender the forts and public property.

Gen. BEAUREGARD answered by asking for a truce of forty hours.

Gen. GILLMORE refused to give any more time, or to accept of any other terms but an unconditional surrender.

At 12 o'clock last night the shelling of the city with "Greek fire" was resumed.

It is generally thought that the Stars and Stripes will wave over Fort Sumter to-night.

The Monitors and the *Ironsides* are preparing to go up at the hour the steamer sails.

There is evidently great trouble in Charleston.

It is not believed that there are over twenty men in the ruins of Sumter. The whole rear wall is down, and shells pass entirely through the structure. The sea wall is terribly disfigured.

All the guns of Fort Sumter are now mounted on Sullivan's Island.

The balls and shells from the Monitors went crushing through the walls of Sumter.

Had the fog not been almost impenetrable, Admiral DAHLGREN is convinced that he could have destroyed the whole wall of Sumter with the Monitors, in a few hours.

The ruins of Fort Sumter are now held by the guns of Fort Moultrie.

There are only sufficient men in the ruins of Sumter to keep the rebel flag up, which is shot away every few hours.

This morning the south sea wall of Sumter is a ruin down to the front tier casemates.

The *Keokuk's* guns on its walls were toppled into the sea by a well-directed shell on Sunday afternoon.

The end is approaching.

DETAILED REBEL REPORTS.

The following telegrams to the Richmond papers give interesting details of the progress of the siege:

CHARLESTON, Aug.—[Date omitted.]

The firing of the Parrott guns upon Fort Sumter to-day was exceedingly heavy, but not so accurate as heretofore. About noon the flag was shot away, but soon replaced. No casualties are reported. Col. ALFRED RHETT is commanding, and the garrison is stout-hearted.

The battery of Parrott guns is distant from Sumter 2¾ miles. The missiles used are 200-pound bolts, eight inches in diameter, two feet long, with flat heads of chilled iron. Shells of the same dimensions are also used.

Up to Wednesday night, the third day of the attack 1,972 of these missiles struck Sumter, and including to-day 2,500 have struck. The damage is, of course, considerable, and for the last two days all the guns on the south face of the fort have been disabled.

Yesterday about 4 o'clock the iron-clads formed in line of battle to renew the attack on Sumter, but the fort opened at long range from the east face, and they retired without attacking. To-day the *Ironsides* and two Monitors kept up a fire on Wagner at intervals, and the Yankee Sappers have begun to make approaches on that battery from the nearest work. A shot from Wagner disabled one of the Parrott guns, and the James Island batteries, under Lieut.-Col. YATES, exploded two of the enemy's ammunition chests.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been heavier than ever to-day. A new battery of Parrott guns opened on Sumter this morning, and the fires have been concentrated upon the east battery and its guns. The south wall of the fort is now a pile of rubbish. On the north the wall is also crumbling into a heap of ruins. The flag has been shot away twice to-day, and six times during the attack. The flagstaff is shot off, and the flag flies from the ruins of the south wall.

Just before sunset Sumter fired several shots at the *Ironsides*, which was engaging Battery Wagner.

A Monitor this morning fired at Sumter while making a reconnoissance, but was not replied to. There is no report of casualties.

The sappers are making a regular approach on Battery Wagner.

The Yankee officer killed on Monday was a Captain of one of the Monitors.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

From 5 o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the enemy's fire on Fort Sumter was very heavy. Nine hundred and twenty-three shots were fired, and seven hundred and four struck the fort either outside or inside. The eastern face of the fort was badly battered. Some guns on the east end and the northeast face were disabled. The flag was shot down four times. Five privates and two negroes were wounded in Sumter.

The enemy's fire on Wagner caused five casualties, including Capt. ROBERT PAINGLE, killed. Our sharpshooters are annoying the Yankees considerably. It is supposed that the enemy bursted one of their Parrott guns yesterday afternoon.

At 11 o'clock last night, a communication from the enemy, unsigned, was sent to Gen. BEAUREGARD, demanding the surrender of Sumter and the Morris Island batteries, with a notification that the city would be shelled in four hours, if the demand was not complied with. BEAUREGARD was on a reconnoissance, and Gen. JORDAN returned it for the signature of the writer.

About 2 o'clock this morning the enemy began throwing shells into the city from a battery on the marsh between Morris and James Islands, and distant five miles from the city. Twelve 8-inch Parrot shells fell in the city, but caused no casualties. The transaction is regarded as an outrage on civilized warfare. The shells had a good effect in hastening the exodus of non-combatants.

At daylight this morning the enemy opened fire vigorously on Sumter. The *Ironsides* has since opened. Sumter is replying. Wagner is firing briskly on the enemy's advanced works, 450 yards from our battery.

THE EXTREMITY OF THE BESIEGED.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, Aug. 21, 1863.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—The authorities in Charleston telegraphed up last evening that there was urgent need for all the sand-bags that could be sent there. We earnestly call on all of our citizens to respond to the call, and to assist in making them up. Let every one that can help in the important work. A supply of cloth can be had at the store of Mr. J. G. GIBBS, and at other places that will be made known through the day.

The ladies connected with the different associations are requested to meet at an early hour this morning, by 8 o'clock at least, to assist in giving out work. All the ladies of the city are requested to assist.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* comments as follows on the above:

"By latest dispatches, Fort Sumter had not yet been evacuated by our troops, though it had been almost laid in ruins by the heavy Parrott guns. If it be eventually evacuated, the loss will be now small, as the enemy cannot occupy it, and the harbor is effectually defended by new fortifications.

No wall of brick or stone can ever resist such a cannonade as has been directed against Sumter, and the true defences of the harbor and city are in the numerous other forts, built like Wagner, on which the heavy shot of the enemy can make but little impression. It will be remembered, also, that Gen. PEMBERTON, in his plans for the defence of Charleston, had long since left Sumter out of the account.

The siege is proceeding with desperate energy, and the defence is as fierce as the assault. The enemy, it seems, has been able to throw a few shells into the city from a distance of five miles, and we are told that Gen. BEAUREGARD has protested against such proceeding on the ground of humanity. His protest will be little use indeed if he cannot disable those batteries which fired the shells.

The Yankee commanders, with their customary bravado, have demanded a surrender of Fort Sumter, and of our forts on Morris Island, but in this they can by no means be indulged. They will find that they are now only at the beginning of the siege of Charleston, and between them and that city is still a fiery path to travel."

After stating that Gen. GILLMORE has thrown twelve shells "into the inhabited part of the city," and remarking that such "baseness" should occasion no surprise, the Richmond *Examiner* says:

"*But what does startle is the distance from which the shells were thrown. The battery is in a marsh five miles from the city.* It has long been claimed by the inventors of the modern ordnance that the new artillery was available for such purposes at that distance. But this is the first practical test of their pretension on record, and necessarily attracts much attention. Not a doubt now remains that the spirit of Charleston is about to be tried in the terrible ordeal of a bombardment. It is well that the place is prepared. Gov. BONHAM has lately issued a proclamation, informing the citizens that the plan of the defence admitted that contingency, and recommending all non-combatants to withdraw. After the confirmation thereof furnished by GILLMORE there is little fear that his advice will not be attended to by families who have not deep cellars and firm nerves. Charleston will be shelled; but that will be a circumstance of minor importance in the successful defence of its fortifications and harbor. If we can retain them and foil the enemy, that glorious victory will amply compensate for all the injury which bombs can do to empty houses."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 24.

The news of this morning is indicative of serious work near at hand. At Charleston the enemy seeing the damage sustained by Fort Sumter (a fort which our batteries of guns, greatly inferior to those now used by the enemy, silenced in a few hours) from their thousands of ponderous missiles, had demanded the surrender of the city and of Morris Island. Gen. BEAUREGARD's reply was worthy of him. The enemy understands from it that Charleston is not taken, and that he has much more digging, and bombarding, and fighting to do before he can take it, if he ever takes it at all, which is altogether improbable.

Let Sumter be razed to a mass of rubbish, there yet remain obstacles far more serious than Sumter in the enemy's way. If he gets Charleston at all, it will cost him dearly; and when he does, he will more likely conquer a city in ruins. The Southern Confederacy, we believe, has brought itself to the determination not to abandon cities upon the threat of the enemy that unless they are given up they will be shelled, simply to save the houses. It is found to be only giving up comfortable quarters to the enemy, while all of our own people who remain in them are persecuted and abused like dogs.

None of their rights of property are respected, while personally they are not accorded the ordinary usages of humanity, much less those of common civility and decency. All eyes are upon Charleston. She is yet far from falling, and, triumph or fall, we know that her defenders are about to illuminate our history by another chapter that will excite the admiration of the world. Her example will be invaluable to our people, and a warning to the enemy, who will have a fearful admonition of the terrible resistance they must continue to meet in their war of invasion and subjugation of the South.

OBSERVANCE OF FAST DAY.

We find the following order from Gen. BEAUREGARD, relative to the observation of fast day:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20, 1863.

The 21st day of August, 1863, having been designated by the President of the Confederate States as a day on which it was meet that our people should bow in humble submission under the chastening hand of the Almighty, and with reverent prayer beseech the favor of our Heavenly Father for our country in this day of supreme trial; therefore, it is ordered that all military duties in this Department shall be suspended between the hours of 10 A. M and 1 P. M. on that day, except such as are necessary for the defence of the positions intrusted to the keeping of the officers and soldiers of the command.

Commanding officers are requested to provide suitable divine service for their respective commands, and officers and soldiers under the fire of the enemy, most of all, will humbly and devoutly recognize their reliance on the overruling Providence of Him through whom cometh the humiliations of defeat, as well as the blessings that may attend a decisive victory. Beneath the flags of our beleaguered works let their silent but heartfelt prayers go up to the Lord of Hosts. By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

DETAILS OF OUR OPERATIONS.

The Fifth and Sixth Days of the Bombardment—The Condition of Sumter—Movements of the Enemy—The Batteries on James Island—Reports of Deserters—List of Casualties, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Aug. 21, 1863.

To-day we witness the fifth of the series occupied in the bombardment of the enemy's works, and Sumter, Gregg and Wagner are still in his possession. The magnitude of the task can now be slightly comprehended, and those sanguine individuals who predicted the fall of Sumter after a few hours' cannonading, have an opportunity of learning how thoroughly they had been deceived. For five consecutive days and nights our batteries have been hurling their contents against the walls of Sumter, and exploding their bombs over the rebel fortifications on Morris and James Islands, and yet the surrender or capture of a single work occupied by the enemy in the present siege is an event not yet transpired. Not a man within the Union lines doubts the ultimate triumph of Gen. GILLMORE in his grand scheme involving the capture of Charleston, but the time allowed for accomplishing such a magnificent result must not be limited to a few days, nor even a few weeks. Doubtless Sumter, Wagner and Gregg will fall within a very brief period, for it does not seem possible that either work can long withstand the weight of metal directed toward it. But if possible to hasten the fall of Wagner, the sap approaching it from our third parallel, the construction of which was commenced Wednesday night, is being gradually lengthened, so that in a very short time the enemy will be forced to take the defensive or else surrender at discretion. If he choose the former alternative, then our heavy guns, of which he is not yet acquainted, will be opened on him with all their fury, in which event the *finale* of the siege of that particular structure will be speedily arrived at. On the fate of Wagner depends that of Gregg. The capture of one will hasten materially the downfall of the other. Sumter is crumbling to pieces as fast as heavy shot can make it. The smooth walls and fine outlines that once characterized it, are now changed into broken fragments of brick and stone, and so much of its original symmetry is gone as to challenge recognition, even from its latest inmates. Our gunners have obtained such a perfect range of the structure that far more than the average per centage of shot allowed in similar cases, take effect. For instance, sixteen out of twenty-one shot from a single heavy gun, lodged fairly in Sumter. From another gun of less calibre, ten out of twelve shots struck the fort, and the two remaining guns in the same battery did nearly as well. That was a portion of yesterday afternoon's practice. The naval battery in the works on the right, is doing excellent execution. On an average about two-thirds of the shot hit the object-fort. It would afford me pleasure to give in this place the number, calibre and position of our guns, also the names of the several battery commanders, but by so doing the cause at stake would be most seriously endangered. When the guns have finished their work, then the record will be presented.

Wagner fired very rapidly at our trenches and parallels this morning, but calmed down to an occasional round in the latter part of the day. For a while it threw canister and grape, of course, for the benefit of our men employed in the saps. Gregg has been remarkably reserved for the past two days. This quietness is perhaps occasioned by the loss of a rifled Dahlgren, which we knocked over for them last Wednesday.

The batteries on James Island fire constantly. Thus far five pieces of heavy calibre have been opened by the enemy from that line of works. A long line of earthworks still further to the left have not yet disclosed any guns, although light field pieces may possibly be behind them, to be used in event of an assault.

The flagstaff on Sumter was shot off at the middle to-day. The rebels immediately hung out another flag from the remaining portion.

At noon Lieut.-Col. J. F. HALL and Capt. T. B. BROOKS, of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff, proceeded under flag of truce to the enemy's lines. They were met by Lieut.-Col. DONOHN, of the Twenty-first South Carolina regiment. The object of their mission has not yet transpired.

For the first time since the commencement of the siege, Fort Moultrie fired to-day. She sent three or four rounds to the batteries in the parallels.

At 5 P. M. three gunboats took positions favorable for shelling Gregg and Wagner. The firing at first was bad, many of the shells exploding within our own lines. After experimenting for a while they got better range, and made some very accurate shots. The other vessels of the fleet did not participate.

Seven deserters belonging to North Carolina regiments came in this afternoon. They had been stationed on Sullivan's Island. They say the north side of Fort Sumter looks equally as bad as the side facing us. It is their impression, formed from remarks they had heard rebel officers drop, that Sumter would be soon evacuated. Inside it was nothing but a conglomerate mass of brick and mortar. Fort Moultrie and the other works on Sullivan's Island were as good as ever. Of the other rebel works in the vicinity of Charleston they knew nothing. Much dissatisfaction prevailed among the North Carolina troops. Nearly all would return home if they could get the opportunity to desert.

In summing up the events which have transpired since Monday, we are led to consider that Sumter, the boasted stronghold of the enemy, is entirely at our mercy, and will doubtless be vacated by him within a very short period. The fall of Sumter will occasion other results—all terminating in the grand result of the capture of Charleston.

Since Monday we have been unfortunate with three of the heavy guns. A shell prematurely exploded in one, killing one man and wounding five others, and dislodging a portion of the breach, making the piece of no service for present use. Another gun of the same pattern and calibre, belonging to the same battery, was temporarily disabled by a shell exploding in the chamber. The shell became fast before reaching the breach, and to force it home four marines seized a crowbar, and were in the act of striking it, when an explosion ensued, killing instantly three marines, and mortally wounding the fourth. The muzzle of another very important gun was blown off, after having fired but few rounds. Fortunately no one was injured. Men are at work this evening with file and chisel, and probably the gun will be in working order again to-morrow. It is said by judges that the accuracy of its aim will not be destroyed, but its efficiency is somewhat lessened, inasmuch as one mile and a-half is taken off its range. This same gun has already had a good share in tumbling down Sumter.

The following are among the wounded:

Lieut. R. R. Sanner, Co. H, 85th Pa., neck.
Sergt. Otis Pollord, Co. A, 40th Mass., back.
G. C. Peck, Co. I, 17th Conn., head—dead.
Walter Jermon, Co. I, 17th Conn., dead.
Wm. H. Bowers, Co. G, 85th Pa., hip.
Henry B. Potter, Co. G, 85th Pa., thigh.
Geo. Gwin, Co. K, 85th Pa., back.
O. A. Comstock, Co. K, 67th Ohio, dead.
David Heitzel, Co. A. A, 62d Ohio, severely—dead.
Wm. Graham, Co. E, 85th Pa., hip.

SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 22.

The Monitors were to have approached Sumter last night and opened fire, but one of them—the *Passaic*—got aground, which postponed the event.

A reply to the flag of truce sent yesterday, came in just now with the intelligence that Capt. HURST, of the 48th New-York regiment, died in Richmond, three days ago. To ascertain his condition, and, if possible, send him relief, were the object of the flag.

At the present writing (7 A. M.) scarcely any firing can be heard, although at daybreak it was very brisk. Two of the Monitors were engaged for about two hours.

We have guns in position that can reach Charleston, and the shelling of that city soon will not be an unlikely event. WHIT.

What the Land Forces Have Accomplished and What the Navy is to do—Charleston Shelled—A Protest from Beauregard.

MORRIS ISLAND, Monday Morning, Aug. 24, 1863.

The object for which Gen. GILLMORE came upon Morris Island has been accomplished. Fort Sumter at this moment is nothing but a shattered remnant of its former shape—a huge mass of *débris*—rendered untenable and useless for all military purposes. That was the first and great victory to be achieved in the progress of the siege against Charleston. All that the land forces were required to do has been done. If the public expect much more they must look to the navy—the navy which has thus far exhibited a strong and unaccountable reluctance to come up and take advantage of Gen. GILLMORE's successes.

At this very time not a rebel fort, not a rebel gun on Morris Island should be out of our possession, and they would not be if the iron-clads were in their proper position, and that position is near Sumter.

We may remain here for ages, and if the iron-clads remain where they now are, it does not seem very probable that any further results in the successful progress of the siege will be attained; certainly not, unless Gen. GILLMORE favors us with another brilliant stroke of his genius.

Yesterday morning the Monitors did go to within a very short distance of Sumter, but as soon as the fog which enveloped them commenced rising, away they went, after firing three rounds, to their old positions among the remainder of the fleet. The excuse on former occasions has been that the navy feared Sumter, and now Sumter is off the programme, it is rather difficult to determine what new obstacle has presented itself. This sort of foolery is not going to do the work for us. If the iron-clads have the virtue they claim, now is the time to display it and turn it to a glorious account. It remains with the navy to place us in possession of Charleston.

Charleston was again shelled by our land batteries last night. On Friday night the people of that city were somewhat startled by the appearance of bombs over their heads. The next morning Gen. BEAUREGARD sent a flag of truce to our lines, with the request, it is stated, to Gen. GILLMORE that he should cease endangering the safety of the inhabitants and city, otherwise the aforesaid individual threatens to retaliate by driving Gen. GILLMORE and his forces off the island. Gen. GILLMORE, of course, replied in terms not acquiescent to the appeal of Gen. BEAUREGARD. The next day we expect a retaliating fire, but we wait in vain, and so we have waited till the present moment. To add to the aggravation of the nervous BEAUREGARD, other shells, including those of an incendiary kind, were exploded, as before stated, over the city last night. It is naturally believed that Charleston is considered anything but a safe city to dwell in at about this time.

At the moment of writing and closing this letter for the next mail—11 A. M.—nothing further has been developed. Firing is going on between the rebel batteries on James Island, Forts Gregg and Wagner on Morris Island, and on our own batteries. Everything thus far is in our favor. WHIT.

ANOTHER REBEL STEAMER DESTROYED.

THE EVERGLADE RUN ASHORE AND ABANDONED.

From the Port Royal New-South, Aug. 22.

We do not know the exact facts connected with this capture but give them as we have heard them.

The *Everglade*—a side-wheel steamer formerly on the line between Savannah and St. John's River, Florida, has been lying up the Savannah river for several weeks ready to run the blockade. She was loaded with cotton, and had as passengers, about one hundred sailors and naval officers—a complete crew for one of the privateers now fitting out at Nassau or some other Anglo-rebel port. Last Friday night she is said to have run past Pulaski (?) but was overhauled by the *Madgie* before she got clear of the coast, and was sunk near Tybee Island. Only twenty-two of her passengers and crew were taken, the rest escaping to Tybee and thence to the mainland. St. Andrew's Island. Among those captured were some of the officers and crew of the privateer before referred to. The officers were well covered with gold lace, stars, anchors, &c.—the usual decorations of naval officers.

DEATHS IN THE DEPARMENT.

Simon D. Mosher, private, Co. E, 115th New-York, Aug. 3, remittent fever.

Joseph Manchester, private, Co. K, 9th Maine, Aug. 3, mortification following gunshot wound of shoulder-joint, received on the 19th of July.

Francis Hall, prisoner of war, Co. G, South Carolina cavalry, Aug. 9, typhoid fever.

Charles R Gustin, private, Co. K, 9th Maine, Aug. 10, typhoid fever.

Joel C Ames, private, Co. A, 48th New-York, Aug. 9, wound.

*Thomas Tanner, private, Co. D, 3d Rhode Island artillery, Aug. 9, wounds.

Conrad C. Wolfe, private, Co. G, 176th Pennsylvania, Aug. 11, typhoid fever.

William Harmon, private, Co. E, 176th Pennsylvania, Aug. 10, typhoid fever.

Gustavus Smith, private, Co. H, 6th Connecticut, Aug. 12, wounds.

James Lemmon, private, Co. C, 62d Ohio, Aug. 13, wounds.

William Doran, private, Co. K, 8th Maine Volunteers, Aug. 15, chronic Diarrhœa.

Eli Black, private, Co. C, 9th Maine Volunteers, Aug. 13, at Fernandina, Fla., bilious remittent fever.

Jacob Schrank, private, Co. F, 100th New-York, Aug. 16, chronic diarrhœa.

Jacob L. Menton, Sergeant of Co. H, 67th Ohio, Aug. 11, wounds.

David Bower, private, Co. B, 115th New-York, Aug. 14.

Albert G. Plint, private, Co. D, 4th New-Hampshire, Aug. 9.

Wm. Skehan, private, Co. E, 6th Ohio, Aug. 13.

Charles W. Butterfield, Sergeant, late of Co. I, 9th Maine, Aug. 18, chronic inflammation of liver.

Wm. Howell, private, Co. D, 48th New-York, Aug. 20, wounds.

Wm. Heyward, prisoner of war, and late of Co. F, 21st South Carolina, at Provost Guard House, Aug. 20, typhoid fever.

*This is the poor fellow who lost both arms and eyes by the premature discharge of a gun at the attack on Morris Island.

READY TO SHOULDER HIS MUSKET.—Among the first to cheerfully accept his lot as a one of the drafted in the Fourth District was Mr. SIDNEY S. BOYCE, who formerly edited and published the *Green Mountain Freeman*; subsequently he was connected with the Press in this City and here seen the services and dangers of a correspondent from the Army of the Potomac; he has earned an experience which will be of value. He does not design to dodge the draft, but to manfully accept it, and the duties entailed. The courage which he manifested when merely engaged as an amateur is a guarantee of how he will act on duty.

Fire.

KINGSTON, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Wyoming Seminary and Boarding Hall, and the buildings for the ladies' department, were consumed by fire yesterday. Loss $8,000; insurance $5,000.

THE DRAFT.

Names Drawn Yesterday in the Fifth and Ninth Districts.

The Draft in the Fifth District.

TENTH WARD.

The drawing of names for the United States service recommenced in the Fifth District yesterday morning. At 9 o'clock, the hour previously fixed for the opening of the Draft, there was much less interest and excitement manifested than on the preceding day, and the throng in and around No. 413 Broome-street was thinner. The same force of police and military that had guarded the premises under the charge of Inspector LEONARD, of the Metropolitans, Capts. JORDAN and BRYANT, of the United States Infantry, were on duty, and will continue at their post during the draft in the Fifth District. Their arrangements for the preservation of order were admirable, and quiet and good humor seemed general.

Shortly after 9 o'clock A. M., a Committee of gentlemen from the Tenth Ward, consisting of Messrs. Supervisors ELIJAH F. PURDY and WEISSMAN, and Councilman SAMUEL D. WEBSTER, began counting the ballots for that Ward—the Second Sub-District—to be deposited in the wheel. The counting having been completed, the number of ballots was declared to be 4,603, and they were forthwith deposited in the wheel.

Mr. FRANCIS NORMAN, of the Ninth Ward, was again blindfolded and took his place on the platform, and Marshal DUFFY formally announced that the drawing would commence. Before further proceedings Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY desired to make a few remarks to his fellow-citizens of the Tenth Ward, the Second Sub-District, then to be drawn according to the quota of 787 names. Addressing the assembled crowd as his friends and neighbors, he called their attention to the shape of the ballots, of which he held one in his hand, and said that so perfectly did they guard against deception that really there was no use in blindfolding the drawer. He had looked at them carefully, as he had been requested to do by the Board of Enrollment; had also counted the ballots and saw that all was fair. He knew all the men employed in the preparations necessary for the draft, one of whom was a Tenth Warder—an old friend and one in whom he and every one who knew him had implicit confidence, and he could aver that all things had been conducted fairly and impartially. Moreover he had just been told by a friend of his, a member of the Common Council, that the $3,000,000 bill would be passed over the Mayor's veto, and, therefore, those men drafted who require and could not procure substitutes would have them procured for them. Now that the good news of the approaching fall of Charleston had been received, and everything betokened the speedy downfall of rebel power, he could not conceive why the efforts of the Government to close the contest with overwhelming force should be opposed. If any there were who felt aggrieved, the course was open to them, ample time was afforded, and the Commissioners would be not only ready but glad to hear them. Let there be no difficulty, then, but wait until the law should be declared unconstitutional by the Judiciary of the State. Bear patiently this burden, and maintain the good character of the Tenth Ward as a law-abiding community. Not one man of that Ward had been engaged in the riots of July, and not one had sent in any claim for indemnity. Therefore, while he would rather have ten thousand fixed bayonets leveled at his breast than countenance any deceit practiced upon his old fellow-citizens, he exhorted them, in view of the perfect fairness of the proceedings, to observe with order and quiet the progress of the draft, and after it was over, to retire peaceably to their homes. [Great applause, and cries of "Good for you, old man!"]

The draft then proceeded, and the first name drawn was

BENJAMIN F. DAVIS, NO. 39 RIVINGTON-STREET.

A.

Allen, Fred 215 Grand.
Anderson, Thos 49 Eldridge.
Albert, Ely 8 Hester.
Allen, Jno 1 Ludlow.
Angel, — 13 Delancey.
Ade, Robt 16 Essex.
Arnold, Augnot 113 Forsyth
Alt, Edw 191 Bowery.
Amazon, Chas 138 Division.
Atcheson, Isaac 87 Ludlow.
Ackerman, Adolph 101 Norfolk.
Adams, Theo 310 Broome.
Alker, A 101 Norfolk.
Aragle, Adolph 143 Orchard
Allen, John 3 Bayard
Altof Gustav 286 Broome.
Ackerman, Hy 61 Eldridge.
Anthony, Albert 361 Grand.
Alwell, Michl 38 Forsyth.
Ady, Henry 54 Forsyth.
Alger, Wm 71½ Allen.
Assenheimer, Otto 27 Rivington.
Ames, D R 112 Forsyth.
Alb, E 191 Bowery.
Anderson, Geo 65 Chrystie.

B.

Baldwin, Wm C 267 —.
Berger, J 82 Orchard.
Bennett, Alphine 44 Eldridge.
Berce, Geo H 120 Orchard.
Baudwin, Henry 208 Broome
Bunchhardt, — 153 Allen.
Burname, G 223 Orchard.
Brill, W 36 Essex.
Bower, John 146 Essex.
Bennett, Jno 233 Bowery.
Begier, Fred R Essex.
Brown, Wm H Ludlow.
Burger, J 94 Essex.
Besci, Anthon 145 Hester.
Brundges, Henry 15 Bowery
Brotel, John 162 Division.
Bosch, Chas 73 Eldridge.
Boesch, John 12 Bayard.
Briggs, W 47 Essex.
Baker, Geo 52 Orchard.
Buckner, Fritz 57 Bowery.
Bramhold, H 39 Bowery.
Bender, Jno 66 Division.
Bohlie, Jas 63 Delancey.
Brown, Peter 22 Chrystie rear.
Benel, C 17 Oxford.
Beuer, Aug 20 Delancey.
Bogert, Geo 176 Essex.
Burke, Jas T 8 Forsyth.
Brier, Wm 152 Delancey.
Bahir, Chas E 138 Orchard.
Brownrig, Jos 40 Eldridge.
Barney, Jas H 303-5 Grand.
Berlin, Hy 197 Bowery.
Burke, Jno M 303-5 Grand.
Bieder, B 286 Broome.
Bersham, F 91 Orchard.
Bird, W 42 Division.
Briel, J 42 Canal.
Bush, A 72 Essex.
Buhn, C E 140 Orchard.
Biehl, Louis 46 Essex.
Binster, Morris 21 Bowery.
Batiezey, Chas 33 Allen.
Brown, Anthon 127 Forsyth.
Bean, Christ 116 Forsyth.
Beaumon, Jno 104 Ludlow
Baudmann, Wm 89 Hester.
Bethol, Geo 81 Chrystie.
Brenning, Phil 90 Chrystie.
Burnham, Ethan 123 Orch'd
Burd, Wm 62 Division.
Bagen, Patrick 106 Canal.
Brue, Geo 44 Forsyth.
Brank, Christian 49 Norfolk
Blank, John 88 Orchard.
Burrell, John E 34 Essex.
Beker, Geo 67 Bowery.
Bennett, Walter 79 Allen.
Boniface, Geo C 5 or 7 Allen
Burkhardt, Ch 117 Delancey
Belmont, F 127 Rivington.
Bender, Jas 85 Chrystie.
Boyle, Jos 21 Chrystie.
Bender, Thos 101 Allen.
Brandt, Phil 70 Essex.
Baker, Wm 353 Grand.
Bernard, Saml 86 Essex.
Buck, Chas 34 Forsyth.
Briggs, Wm 47 Essex.
Bush, Jno 138 Canal.
Beck, Jacob 17 Orchard.
Barletz, Jno 125 Canal.
Bolen, Fred 81 Allen.
Butcher, Jas 114 Essex.
Baner, Wm 145 Bowery.
Buse, Wm 105 Canal.
Brown, Ed 6 Allen.
Braunholz, — 39 Bowery.
Beakham, A Anthony.
Buhler, N 228 Broome.
Barnett, H 238 Broome.
Barman, J 30 Chrystie.

C.

Connel, Dennis 25 Orchard.
Clawson, C 45 Norfolk.
Clark, Aaron 82 Essex.
Cunningham, F 50 Forsyth.
Caspar, Jos 44 Essex.
Cornick, B 73 Hester.
Cohen, H 147 Chrystie.
Coddington, A 15 Bowery.
Cunningham, M 124 Ludlow.
Cratio, J 30 Hester.
Coles, Berry 255 Broome.
Copner, E 153 Forsyth.
Oppinger, W 18 Ludlow.
Campbell, W 23 Chrystie.
Cock, Frank 41 Delancey.
Connelly, M 130 Chrystie.
Cooner, F 95 Ludlow.
Callan, F 153 Bowery.
Croonn, P 87 Bowery.
Connor, G 111 Rivington.
Coles, J R 166 Allen.
Cuman, T 128 Hester.
Cals, G 75 Eldridge.
Corsen, C C Allen.
Cobb, F 129 Canal.
Campbell, W 75 Orchard.
Clark, Thos 13 Forsyth.
Crugy, Robt 81 Allen.
Cassmeyer, F 65 Delancey.
Copel, Fred 121 Eldridge.
Craft, Fred 355 Grand.
Cook, A 51 Norfolk.
Croker, M 34 Hester.
Clipper, H 61 Forsyth.
Copely, H 91 Canal.
Clinton, Jno 112 Forsyth.
Corsther, Wm 53 Chrystie.
Commerdniger, D 93 Norfolk.
Cold, G L 142 Orchard.
Curling, E 95 Ludlow.
Conerling, Jos 51 Norfolk.
Coddington, S 15 Bowery.
Creamer, S 31 Bowery.
Cergelbery, Ed 60 Hester.
Cross, F 75 Bowery.
Clipper, H 69 Forsyth.

D.

Dowdell, Geo 23 Chrystie.
Dresch, Jno 43 Rivington.
Dudel, Otto 97 Chrystie.
Dornan Reinam 11 Essex.
Donnelly, Richd 26 Grand.
Davison, Saml 130 Essex.
Devre, Wm 1 Essex.
Duffy, Jno 22 Orchard.
Dickerson, D W 20 Allen.
Dedingen, M 93 Delancey.
Delurs, S 357 Grand.
Dockstater, Peter 28 Chrystie.
Donnelly, Peter 101 Howery
Dordell, Renan 109 Norfolk.
Davis, Banks 159 Delancey.
Dunn, Mich 1 Hester.
Devler, Gustav 73 Rivington.
Detrois, — 30 Chrystie.
Downing, P 51 Eldridge.
Day, Wm 17 Ludlow.
Datchinger, A 25 Bowery.
Darley, Jno W 17 Orchard.
Dernuss, Jno 32 Bowery.
Davis, Wm 54 Norfolk.
Dixon, Chris 107 Eldridge.
Devender, Wm 87 Orchard.
Dreisbinger, R 65 Forsyth.
Donohoe, Jno 127 Chrystie.
Doring, Jno — —.
Davis, A 24 Division.
Dugan, Thos 108 Delancey.
Dowling, Den 140 Forsyth.
Davis, Jno H 39 Ludlow.
Denner, Owen 172 Division.
Danberger, A 125 Orchard.
Dash, Peter 46 Orchard.
Dunham, Julius 64 Forsyth.
Dunbar, Wm 111 Essex.
Daly, Thos 9 Norfolk.
Dee, H 16 Essex.
Dykman, C 51 Essex.
Dickson, J 39 Eldridge.

E.

Elder, Simon 122 Orchard.
Egen, Bernard 38 Delancey.
Espy, Julius 31 Rivington.
Eigermann, Jos 14 Ludlow
Erdlich, Geo 113 Eldridge.
Elbeck, Jos 37 Allen.
Ehess, A F 121 Forsyth.
Edwards, Al 238 Broome.
Engleson, Thos R 35 Allen.
Ewell, Martin 11 Allen.
Ellhorst, M 116 Delancey.
Eldrig, Robt 8 Chrystie.
Ettinger, Louis 350 Grand.
Everett, Chas H 12 Orchard.
Engger, Michl 43 Forsyth.
Ephraim, Lewis 36 Essex.
Ey, John 153 Chrystie.
Ekan, Dennis 47 Ludlow.
Earl, Dan. D 150 Eldridge.
Eppel, Chris. 139 Forsyth.

F.

Freary, P 43 Canal.
Flanegan, Frank 20 Bayard
Faber, Ferd 40 Forsyth.
Flynn, Jno 71 Bowery.
Frenchman, J 63 Norfolk.
Ferguson, Wm 37 Allen.
Feitley, Chas 55 Chrystie.
Fager, Oscar 142 Orchard.
Fox, Ed 37 Chrystie.
Fry, J F 65 Forsyth.
Frichane, Peter 48 Ludlow.
Feld, Simon 130 Eldridge.
Feldman, Fred 29 Ludlow.
Fleming, Otto 104 Orchard.
Fleury, Chas 23 Hester.
Foley, Morris 102 Orchard.
Fishback, Bapt 225 Bowery.
Fraur, Geo B 107 Essex.
Freeman, Phil 120 Orchard.
Fechter, Saml 7 Ludlow.
Fisher, Jno 105 Orchard.
Frank, Julius 124 Chrystie.
Feiber, Henry 122 Ludlow.
Foerscher, Saml 7 Ludlow.
Fischer Jno 23 Bayard.
Fritz, J 82 Eldridge.
Feeny, Wm 31 Bowery.
Fisher, Chas 13 Chrystie.
Floyd, Jas T 113 Eldridge.
Frankfort, Isaac 329 Broome
Field, Augustus 43 Norfolk.
Frazer,

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Mexican and Polish Affairs—The Friendship of the United States Bartered for that of Austria—The late Union Victories and their Effect—The Grand Duke Maximilian and Mexico—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

The affair of Mexico divides the public attention with that of Poland. The first impression on receiving the news of the decision in favor of an Empire, and of the selection of the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN for Emperor, was one of universal delight; but to this delight soon succeeded a doubt as to the policy of this programme in view of the complications which might grow out of it. On all hands it is now agreed that by this act NAPOLEON has bartered the friendship of the United States against that of Austria; in other words, that in exchange for an alliance with Austria he has placed himself in a position of permanent hostility to the United States. Some of the liberal journals openly declare that a war with the United States will be the inevitable result of this attempt at transporting European institutions and European rulers to the American soil; to which the Government papers reply that the American Union is broken up, and therefore harmless; that even in the impossible contingency of a subjugation of the South, the North will be so exhausted as not to be able to do more for a long time to come than to hold in subjection its Southern "Venitia," and finally, if these previsions fail, that Europe will see to it that the republic of the United States shall not control exclusively the affairs of the entire Western Continent. Thus it is agreed that France accepts frankly the position of permanent hostility to the United States which the proceedings in Mexico have created, and that she boldly avows at the same time her contempt for the MONROE doctrine and her determination to enter into a partnership in the control of American affairs to which she has not been invited. Not one of the Government journals attempts to put any other face on the matter than this. Mr. SEWARD's very explicit dispatch on this subject has been exhumed from the diplomatic cartons by the London *Times*, and republished in the French papers, so that the sentiments of the American Government on the subject are well known.

The late Union victories have arrested, probably, the hopes that were entertained by the Secessionists and their sympathizers, of effecting an alliance with France, and of obtaining a recognition of their territory. Things are in too changing a condition just now to think of any serious negotiation, and the Southern agents can do no more at present than declare that the conscription in the North will be of no avail, and that soon they will be able to regain the ground they have momentarily lost. The Government journals back up their assertions by showing that Gov. SEYMOUR and his party are going to be able to prove the conscription law unconstitutional, and that, therefore, this law and the National army are destined to fall into impuissance together.

There is nothing official, or even semi-official, thus far, as to the acceptance or non-acceptance of the throne of Mexico by the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN. Yesterday it was reported at the Bourse that both MAXIMILIAN and the Prince NAPOLEON had refused the proffered place, and that the Duke DE MORNY was going to accept it; but the majority of opinion is today that MAXIMILIAN will accept, and this notwithstanding the assertions of certain leading Vienese journals to the contrary.

In France, the proceedings in Mexico are regarded as being in some sort a triumph to the Clerical party, and this party not only positively assert that MAXIMILIAN has accepted the proffered throne, but that his first act was to enter into negotiations with Rome for the sending to Mexico of a Papal Nuncio.

As regards the terms of settlement in Mexico, the new Government will be bound to pay to France a war indemnity of sixty millions of dollars. This sum, which will comprise the Jecker and other claims due to French citizens, will be paid in ten years, in yearly installments. France will leave a small army in the country, to be paid for by the Mexican Government, but which may be gradually diminished as the new Government finds its power consolidated and assured.

The Liberal journals make bitter reproaches against the French Government for not adopting in Mexico the system of universal suffrage, as was continually promised during the progress of the military operations in that country.

It has been decided to institute a medal for the soldiers of the Mexican Expedition—which will make the fourth campaign medal accorded to the soldiers of the second Empire, to wit: the Crimean, the Italian, the Chinese, and now the Mexican. And yet NAPOLEON was elected to the throne on the strength of the memorable words pronounced in his Bordeaux speech: "*L'Empire, c'est la paix!*"

The Polish question still balances obstinately between peace and war. Gentlemen who have just come from St. Petersburgh, and who have had opportunities of knowing the sentiments of the Russian Government, declare that that Power will never concede any of the essential points in dispute, and that she is now preparing to do what she has always done heretofore—fight first and treat afterward. At Paris it is well understood that Russia does not intend to yield, and all the talent of the diplomatists is now concentrated upon the project of isolating Russia in Europe. Then they naturally hope that if Russia will not yield, that, at least, she cannot seriously resist such an overwhelming armed force.

So gross have been the misrepresentations of the Government Press of Paris on the causes and nature of the late disgraceful riot in New-York, that I take pleasure in copying from the *Siecle* the following remarks from that paper, based on information furnished it by a French officer at New-York, lately commanding in Gen. MILROY's Department:

"We find important information in a letter from our countryman, Gen. CLUSERET, and which serves to complete what he has already sent us about the riot at New-York. No one ever so little acquainted with American affairs has been deceived as to the character and morality of a paid riot, which some of our cotemporaries still try to elevate to the rank of a national rising. The letter of Gen. CLUSERET declares that the first day there were no more than two or three hundred persons (of which one-third, at most, were under twenty years of age, and of which not one carried a whole suit to his back,) engaged in this affair. If the municipal authorities had decided to act with energy, and if the few soldiers who were in the City had had some experience in street-fighting, the affair could have been terminated the first day. But the second day, owing to the first day's immunity, the mob had largely increased. More than one of the rioters jingled the $2 he had received, and cried 'Hurrah for MACCLELLAN! Hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS!' But in reality these scoundrels cared more for pillage than for politics. It was in the quarter inhabited by the colored population that the Irish mob—for there was neither a German, nor a Frenchman, nor an American in the crowd—spent its fury. Gen. CLUSERET does not believe that any man has ever before had the privilege of witnessing a more ignoble or more humiliating sight for human dignity than that presented by these hordes of savages, pillaging, burning, murdering, and falling in the streets exhausted with excesses and drunkenness. On the other hand, he has never seen anywhere a more energetic, a more military, or a more capable Police than that of New-York. 'I sincerely pity Gen. MCCLELLAN,' he says, 'in having been the object of the ovations of such a *canaille*, and I regret that no priest has deemed it his duty to make the least effort to arrest this riot, composed, as it was, entirely of Catholics.' We should not have reproduced the grave accusations made in the General's letter against the authorities of the self-styled Democratic party without the guarantee of the honorable name which covers them. Gen. CLUSERET speaks *de visu* of the incidents of this melancholy affair; we may add that the reproach which he addresses to the Catholic priests of New-York cannot apply to the Archbishop, who, incapable from illness to leave his house, seems, however, to have done all he could to prevent his coreligionists from taking part in the riot. Let us add, also, that it would be unjust to the mass of the Irish established in the United States to render them responsible in any way for the infamies committed by the Vendean mob of New-York. A multitude of men of the Irish race have become in America useful and honorable citizens."

MALAKOFF.

—Mr. Henry Myers, of Clouet-street, New-Orleans, was struck by lightning and supposed to be dead. A Coroner's jury so pronounced him, and every preparation was made for the funeral. Just, however, as the coffin was about to be closed the dead man sat bolt upright, and after surveying the scene a few minutes, inquired the cause of all these gloomy preparations. The electric shock had suspended animation for over twenty-four hours.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria in Belgium—The Emperor Maximilian of Mexico—The Monroe Doctrine—French Encroachments—Position of England—War Preparations in Russia—German Federal Convention—Weather and Crops—A New Times Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1863.

The Queen is in Belgium, paying a visit to one of her oldest and best friends, the uncle of Prince ALBERT, King LEOPOLD. Last night her attendants and those of the King went to the theatre, but their Majesties spent the evening at home, and had a long and interesting conversation about the French Emperor, the possible war with Russia, the ugly appearance of affairs in Prussia, the prospects of Poland, the new Emperor of Mexico, the German Federation, the Suez Canal, and I know not what beside. Her Majesty is deeply interested in several of these matters, and so is King LEOPOLD, who is also paternally concerned in whatever relates to the Queen, who was his pet in her childhood, and who looks upon him as a father.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN I., of Mexico, by the grace of God, and of LOUIS NAPOLEON—to say nothing of the Mexican Notables picked up by Gen. FOREY—is, as you know, brother of the Emperor of Austria, and son-in-law of King LEOPOLD. It is very positively announced at Paris that he has accepted the throne offered him. THRONES are tossing about just now, for any who will take them. It is naturally presumed that his acceptance was assured before the offer was made him. This, however, is not so certain. Did not the Greeks have to try more than once before they got the German-Danish youth, who is said to be on his way to Athens? The Vienna *Presse* has a very bitter article, denouncing the whole arrangement. Would it publish such an article if the acceptance were an accomplished fact?

Well, it does not matter. Mexico must have an EMPEROR, and if MAXIMILIAN resembles his brother, might do worse than to get the Austrian; for Austria, which was represented a few years ago as being bankrupt, misgoverned, and falling to pieces, is now said to be solvent, prosperous, united and powerful. The Mexican Archbishop is at Paris, and has been assured, it is said, of the Archduke's acceptance, who, it is also said, has asked the Pope to send with him a Nuncio to settle the affairs of the Church.

It is all to be arranged, no doubt; but I turn back to a certain American State paper, written by one JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, for eight years President, and the most universally popular and satisfactory President I can remember, who laid down the American policy of "neither entangling ourselves in the broils of Europe, nor suffering the Powers of the Old World to interfere with the affairs of the New," and who declared that "any attempt to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, would be dangerous to our peace and safety." That is the Monroe doctrine, which France deliberately violates. It will be in the face of those solemn declarations, so often reaffirmed by succeeding Presidents, that the Austrian Archduke will accept the Crown of Mexico. What has America to say to it. We hear to-day that the French have occupied Matamoras, and captured an English vessel there with 9,000 muskets. Having taken possession of Matamoras, the next point will be Corpus Christi, then Matagorda and Galveston. Who can tell how far the present NAPOLEON has cast his sleepy-looking eyes in that direction. NAPOLEON I. sold to Mr. JEFFERSON the whole country west of the Mississippi, and a small strip east of it for $18,000,000. It was JAMES MONROE, I believe, who was his Ambassador, and made the bargain. Who knows but that NAPOLEON III. may consider that he received no proper equivalent. He may fancy that the Mississippi, including the State of Louisiana, and the Red River or Missouri, would make a better boundary than the Rio Grande del Norte.

What do they think of all this in England? Well, England is like Uriah Heep, just now. England is humble. Field Marshal Lord CLYDE has just died of mortification and atrophy, caused by this Heep-like humility. F. M. Lord CLYDE, was Captain COLIN CAMPBELL, who fought under WELLINGTON in the Peninsula, and conquered at Bladensburg, and burnt Washington, and got beaten at New-Orleans, and put down the negroes in Demarara, and the Sepoys in India—a rough old fire-eating Scotchman, who had not a bit of Uriah Heep in his composition. Some say KINGLAKE's book on the Crimea killed him. I think it was disgust and mortification at the present position of England.

English bankers have just taken a contract to build a railroad from Moscow to Sebastopol. An English Engineer has indorsed the practicability of the Suez canal, which is to give the India and China trade to Marseilles, and the report of the Company covers more than a page in the TIMES. English capital, under French direction, will soon be making a canal or railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

You threaten war to England. England is not afraid. England has a big brother across the Channel, who has promised to protect her. If you complain of England, she will say "It was not I—I have done nothing. It was my big brother over there; pitch into him if you dare. *He* don't care for your Monroe doctrines; and he will have Texas and California, too, if you don't look out sharp. I have just sold a few guns and steamers in the way of honest trade, to anybody that wanted to buy them, but see what *he* is doing. I don't want to fight anybody, but he *likes* to fight. He is always in a row somewhere. Pitch into *him*."

Russia is ready for war. She has fortified the Neva. She has sunk her old ships in the channel at Cronstadt and armed her great Baltic fortress with guns enough to sink a fleet with the weight of the balls. Russia is united and enthusiastic for the preservation of the integrity of the Empire. As to the Polish rebellion. I cannot see that it has, of itself, the least prospect of success. I do not read of more than eight hundred of what you call rebels in arms, at any point. Then it is an affair of the nobles, and the peasantry, or great body of the people, are opposed to them.

But the most important movement now going forward in Europe, is the great Convention of the German Powers "to form a more perfect union." Austria has called this Convention of thirty-four States, to agree upon a powerful Federal Union, with a central Government, which shall wield its armies against France on the one side and Russia on the other. Unification and Federation are the order of the day. After a United Italy, which is not yet altogether united, nor quite peaceful, we are to have a United Germany, with certain outlying Sclavonic provinces.

The weather continues fine and warm. The thermometers in shop windows have been up to 85°, which Londoners consider something terrific. They go about panting and mopping their faces with immense India handkerchiefs, or rush off insanely to the sea-side, charter bathing-machines, and roll in the brine like so many porpoises. The harvest is being gathered and is the finest for years. Bad news for Chicago, but good for Ireland. England will not raise a full supply, but France will have a surplus to spare.

The *Times* is blessed with a special American correspondent, who has got as far as Washington on his travels. He does not quite harmonize with Mr. MACKEY, but finds a confidence in the Union and a determination to restore it, which quite astonishes him. The poet of "the good time coming," does not believe in the d-r-a-u-g-h-t. He says that seventy per cent. slip through its meshes in New-England, and that in New-York it will meet with a bloody resistance. Before this time he knows more about it. The great failure of the Government has been in not making it two years ago. The first function of every Government is to control the force and energy of its citizens. A Government which cannot command the whole military power of the State, is a sham, a humbug, and had better abolish itself forthwith. LOUIS NAPOLEON is of this opinion—so, perhaps, is Gov. SEYMOUR, and so certainly is your correspondent,

MONADNOCK.

—Miss Adelaide Phillips arrived at Boston by the *Asia* last week. After having enjoyed a brief vacation, she will return to Paris to fill an engagement which she has made for the winter season.

OBITUARY.

Death of Gen. J. C. Pemberton.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, late commander of the rebel forces at Vicksburgh, is reported to have died at Selma, Ala., a few days since. The precise manner of his death is not stated, but it is reported that he was shot and fatally wounded by a Texan soldier formerly in his command. Gen. PEMBERTON was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1818; graduated at West Point in 1838, and appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fourth artillery; became First Lieutenant March 19, 1842; was an Aid-de-Camp of Gen. WORTH during the Mexican war; was breveted Captain for gallantry at Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846, and Major for gallantry at Molina del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847; distinguished himself also at Churubusco and Contreras, and at the capture of the City of Mexico, where he was wounded; became Captain U. S. A. in September, 1850. At the time the war broke out he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth with Gen. (then Major) HUNTER. In conversation with that officer, he expressed his views pretty freely upon the questions which were agitating all minds, and asked his companion what course he thought he ought to adopt under the circumstances. Gen. HUNTER replied that he should consider that he was acting the most dishonorable part possible if he held such views as PEMBERTON did and still continued to draw pay from the United States Government. The succeeding day PEMBERTON was missing, and when next heard from he was in the rebel service. In some manner he secured the favor of JEFF. DAVIS, and thus received rapid promotion; but he was always unpopular with the civilians, and the disaster which the Confederate arms suffered under his leadership at Vicksburgh will prevent very serious regrets at his unexpected decease.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE DRAFT EXEMPTION ORDINANCE.

Pledge to Pass It Over the Mayor's Veto.

Reported New Antagonistic Position of the Mayor—How the Common Council Can Get Around It.

The Board of Aldermen met Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., to concur with the Councilmen in the resolution pledging the Common Council to pass the $3,000,000 Draft-exemption ordinance over the Mayor's veto, at the expiration of ten days.

The resolution was taken up immediately, when Alderman JEREMIAH took the floor and said:

SPEECH OF ALDERMAN JEREMIAH.

On the question of concurring in the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, pledging the members of the Common Council to pass the exemption ordinance, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, at the expiration of the ten days, during which it must lie on the table, according to the provisions of the Charter.

Alderman JEREMIAH—Mr. President, none of our citizens can view with feelings other than of unfeigned sorrow and regret the fact that we have arrived at that period in the history of our country when it has been deemed necessary by the Government to enforce a conscription, for the purpose of filling the armies of the United States. But, as in connection with this fact that the conscription was to be enforced in this City, about us and among us, it is not to be wondered at that the subject should be regarded with much anxiety, and occasion considerable active discussion, particularly in a City such as this. Labor, like every other commodity, instinctively, naturally, seeks a market where it can receive the most remuneration for its services. As, therefore, a large City, especially a commercial centre, affords great inducements, so does it from time to time gather together a vast number of people, who live exclusively upon the product of their daily employment, and who find it impossible to effect any accumulation. It therefore required not much thought to discover that the operation of this act—the Conscription—in a community like ours, would be the occasion of much hardship; and that man is destitute somewhat of the milk of human kindness, who would not instantly feel that he should make an effort, if possible, to mitigate something of its severities. With this view, and animated by a desire to accomplish this purpose, the Common Council convened and adopted an ordinance on this subject, after which certain persons, desirous of continuing the scenes of confusion that were enacting at that time, circulated the impression that the Mayor would veto this ordinance, and, therefore, that it would be inoperative. In order to disabuse the public mind, the Common Council reassembled and passed a pledge that, in the event the ordinance was vetoed, it should be adopted, notwithstanding the veto. The veto came and, true to their pledge, the Common Council reaffirmed the measure. Afterward it was discovered, owing to a conflict of some of its provisions with the law of the State, that the ordinance, though passed, would be inoperative, and the Common Council, in the spirit of that pledge, reconvened and passed an ordinance obviating the defects. That ordinance was passed when I was not present. I understood that this Board was to meet on Monday, and that a sufficient number of members were here as would remain to accomplish the measure, and I went to the country to remain a short season with my family. I understood the new ordinance was passed, with the previously expressed approval of the Mayor, the paper having been submitted to him before it was acted on in the Common Council, and that eminent and wealthy citizens of New-York gave it their concurrence. It was understood to be a general agreement that the measure was in proper order, and that it ought to be passed. It was thought to be in every respect just and unobjectionable, and the best that could be devised. As wished I was, then, to find in the paper the fact that the Mayor would not agree to the ordinance, and a list of amendments that he desired to make. There had been careful consultation with Mr. Slade, for whom it is said he entertains confidence had been submitted to him. I did not think that the public prints were precisely the place for these amendments under the circumstances, and did not understand why they had not been suggested before the action of the Common Council was taken. I left my business and came home here, hearing only on my way of such an officer of the City, and at the same time so exaggerated I could to relieve the people of the almost baseless horrors which they believed threatened them in the conscription that was to be enforced, and again, which they had been acting, with results that are well known. Let me be understood. I am a strong friend of the Government of my country, though not of the present unskilful, corrupt administration of it. It became a matter of interest, and it deed of importance in my opinion, to know why and in what manner the Mayor had changed his views, and what views he now entertains; and I have now in the paper of to-day, which I hold in my hand, his views exposed and alleged. As these views have led him to disagree with this Board, or with the Common Council proper for the Common Council to discuss them, and having considered them well, to see if they were such as ought to have sufficient weight to change or modify our views, and to reverse or revise our action. In the first paragraph of this message, the Mayor says that it is with sincere regret that he finds himself constrained to return, without his approval, this ordinance. In that I meet the members of the Common Council, and the citizens of New-York generally, heartily concur. I do feel a most sincere regret at this proceeding. Instead of the measure that was agreed to, he proposes the exemption of "active members of the Fire Department, and he adds the police and the militia. Mr. President, if the Mayor entertained these views, where was the ear of the Common Council that they were not earlier submitted? Fourteen or fifteen days have passed since they might and ought to have been communicated. If he ascertained these views during that period, why did he not promulgate them? Why did he not tell us? Why must the Mayor of this great City pick up his views day by day? Is there any other reasonable interpretation? To say that these views were picked up at the hours is very little to accredit as the occupant of his high position. Then he says in his message, that "no man fighting our battles should be permitted to feel any doubt about the welfare of his family at home. So far as it is in our power to assure him," we owe it to him, and we owe it to ourselves, that where he lacks the means we should make them up to insure the comfort of his home and the education of his children." What is this? Eighteen months ago this Common Council settled that question, and the bonds on record in our Finance Department, and in the hands of our moneyed men, and the relief during that period extended to the families of the men in the field, who volunteered from this City, are the evidences that the Common Council and not the Mayor moved in that matter, and as long ago as eighteen months. We concur, then, finally in regard to this matter, though the Mayor's conviction as to the propriety of the measure seems just to have arrived. He says then: "In the accomplishment of these purposes I invite your cooperation, as you shall have mine. In my sphere, as in any private capacity, I will do all that lies in my power and which my judgment approves as honorable and lawful for the safety and honor of this City, and for the mitigation of any hardship that may happen in this instance, as it often happens in exceptional cases from the operation of a general law." Has Mayor agrees with us? Why did he not sign the ordinance? He says that in his opinion there are but two purposes having relation to the draft for which money may be justly appropriated from the City Treasury. The first is the procuring of substitutes for those whose personal services are necessary to the City, and the other is the providing for the destitute families of those who have gone forth in our defence." A perfect agreement. But I say it is for the City to decide who shall be the substitutes, and whose families shall be paid. It may be better to relieve the man who has six or seven children, and a man who is known, of the necessity or call for service, and that his place may be taken by another who has no children, or but a small family. It may be better to keep this first man here, who is able to protect and care for his own family, so that the City may not in his absence be charged with the support of his large family, or to send some other man in his place. We should of right make these distinctions. The Mayor says he is willing to cooperate to mitigate such hardships as may happen from the operation of a general law. Here lies the whole difficulty. The Common Council wishes to mitigate the hardships, and to meet the case by exempting the man of family and retaining him at home, where he can be of more service to the community, at least relatively, than fighting in the field, his family being a public charge. The Common Council held to this position. They would concede to the Mayor everything, else, if he would concede to them their version of the second section of the ordinance to which the Mayor's great objection is made. There was absolutely nothing reasonable they were not willing to concede, except this, which they would not surrender. Now, Mr. President, I would call to mind again the fact that this is the only difference between the Mayor and the Common Council. He wants every three hundred dollars to produce a man. We want the power to relieve any particular case. The other portions of the ordinance we are willing to make to suit him. We are willing that he should make them. Let us see what objections the Mayor offers to the plan of relief which is approved by this Common Council. He says that some abuses may arise. One of them is, that a young man arriving from a foreign land may on the next day declare his intention of becoming a citizen, and be entitled to the three hundred dollars, whether he has any family or not. If any one fancies that the Common Council is going to give any money unless the men are entitled to it, they have made a mistake. The other case cited by the Mayor is of a young man from a New-England home who comes with nothing but his education, and hopes that he may become rich, but is drafted. Now, Mr. President, this affair reminds me much of a story in one of Marryatt's novels, of Peter Simple, who, when addressed by one whom he met, marveled that he should be known. So this young man, who seeks for hard labor to obtain a competency, gets this paper and discovers that he is known to the Mayor; but reading a little further, he discovers that the Mayor is so much opposed to his getting what he seeks, that he wants the people, even those who are husbands and fathers, to go to the war for fear that this young man will become rich! I recollect, some time ago, that we had in our daily papers curious articles from journals in the western part of the State. It appears there was a large number of people there who remained in perfect quiet while the calls of the President for volunteers were making, and other people were responding, but who, having been conscripted, are greatly moved with delight, raise banners, and march through the streets in such manner that it was supposed they were going to enter in to the gates of Paradise. I would now suggest to those newspapers that they would print this second section, with the comments of the Mayor, under appropriate headings: "Extraordinary Offer!" "Important if True!" Then some excitement might be made where the Mayor uses the word "monstrous." Still further, let the words "monstrous as this seems" be duly employed, and then this phrase, usually concluding articles in the story papers, whereas exciting paragraph has been reached, "to be continued." After the next edition of that paper, even the New-York *Herald* might tremble for its laurels. Further on in his message the Mayor says, "In short, unless the services of the drafted man are necessary to the City, to give him the sum of three hundred dollars, whether he has a family or not, would be a gross misappropriation of the public money." There I agree with him. But when, by the ordinance, the money is to be appropriated for the families of drafted men, how a man is to get the money, whether he has a family or not, I must leave to be shown by Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, whose vocation is to make things seem as he will. In this connection, where is the enterprising proprietor of the American Museum? He has ransacked the heavens above, and the earth beneath, for what is curious; he has secured the mermaid, the woolly horse and boats of curiosities—the *rara avis* of the universe. Probably he is resting on his laurels, thinking he has seen the whole earth. But this paper, the message, will fall into his hands, and he will read and wonder concerning these men of whom the Mayor speaks—the young man, who arrived here from a foreign shore, took out his papers the next day, was drafted, and hired a native, and that man will be hunted up. Let him next look up the man from the Eastern States. Half the young men been able to obtain the three hundred dollars—whether he had a family or not? that would be the exciting query. Let Barnum gather them together in that Museum with the wax-figures, the fishes and other curiosities, twenty-five cents a sight, (children half price,) and the showman would have to extend his Museum and employ a small army to work on the throng of visitors. He might then, having finished his reputation, go back to Iranistan without ever being troubled again with anxiety. The other sections of this veto appear to be a repetition of each other, except this one, where it is said that if the richest man in this City were drafted, and should pay one thousand dollars for a substitute, he could still get three hundred dollars from the City. Surely this is information to every member of this Board. That the City is going to run around and find a man for the purpose of paying him three hundred dollars—particularly after he has received one thousand dollars—is certainly incomprehensible. The Mayor makes some general observations. He reasons in this wise: "This war, above all other wars of which history makes mention, is a war waged on our part in the interest of poor men. The rebellion was plotted, begun and prosecuted in the interest of the owners of slaves. Whether the man who labors with his hands should be a free man or a slave—should own a himself or be owned by another—is the ultimate question which this nation is now deciding, in the assemblies of the people, in legislative halls, in executive cabinets and on many fields of battle." I supposed this war was commenced for the preservation of the Constitution, and I would like to know whether this declaration of the Mayor is official. When the Emancipation proclamation was issued, men claimed that its objects were not the objects of the war, but that this the case: that Slavery was the strength of the rebellion, and that the slaves were declared free as a war measure. The proclamation was not made against Slavery as the cause of the war. The proclamation was issued solely as a war measure, and as a war measure it must therefore cease at the close of the war. Slavery is not the question that this nation is deciding "in the assemblies of the people, in legislative halls, in executive cabinets, and on many fields of battle." Still I should like to know if this utterance is endorsed from the Administration, or is only an opinion of His Honor the Mayor, which we may differ with him about. If this is the object of the Administration in the war, it is not the object of the people. We come back to the second section of the ordinance. If the idea of the Mayor about the section were correct, the Common Council would have no ordinance at all; for the conscripted man must go if he gets the money. He cannot exempt himself for this reason. In ten days the substitute becomes an article in the market, limited in this City, and the price must perforce be high. Like other short or scarce articles which must be had, it will constantly advance in price. Therefore, the conscript—poor fellow!—in this position will offer his $300, but the substitute says, "I know all about the $300, but what will you give?" The market rules so that the substitute gets $250 or $300 more than the conscripted men receives with which to exempt himself; and the poor man will be completely shut out. The conscript had better deal with the Government direct. The money may be raised one way or the other; but if the conscript be compelled to get as much money extra to hire a substitute as the commutation amounts to, the ordinance is an *ignus fatuus* to him. The conscript is not benefited at all. If, however, all cases come before the Committee, as proposed, and the applicant be not within the rule he is ordered by the Committee to go; if, on the other hand, he be a man of family, which is dependent upon him, the case is worthy of consideration. The City then tells him to get a substitute, and it will pay $300 to the family of the substitute; if he fails, it may be considered better for this to be not an exceptional case, and whether the City should not step forward and protect him by paying the exemption fee. This, I repeat, is the whole difference between the Mayor and the Common Council. The Mayor holds, that the conscript must go. So far as previous legislation goes, which is available now for the relief of our citizens, the measure before the Board is complete, and is all that can be relied on. Even if we could make a law like the one proposed, it would be of little or no benefit. In regard to the police and military, this is the first time that the subject has been brought to the attention of the Common Council. It would be useless for us to make the changes proposed in these respects, inasmuch as the second section, which the Common Council will not forego, would remain, and the Mayor would veto the measure for that as well, perhaps, as for other reasons. He would say: "These things I am in favor of, but not of the others." This carries us over the ten or twenty days given the conscript to answer; he is dragged into the service, and all regret. How much will cannot certify it to be the fact, that the Mayor does not intend to sign the bonds that may be issued. I will not detain you any longer. I merely wish to call your attention to the fact that he has seen fit to make the statement, "stimulated by party considerations." I can only say, that as the subject was introduced in the message, it is not unbecoming to say that the suggestions in regard to the Police and military were made with the objects attributed to the Common Council. Here I rest leave of the subject.

Alderman TWEEDY—I was absent while the Conscription act was before the Common Council, and therefore have taken no part in the discussions. On my return to the City I found the matter still pending. It will be necessary for the Common Council to take action, and they can see very materially from the Mayor. The gentleman from the Tenth (Alderman Jeremiah) who just sat down, has considered the message. I shall not do so, but should rather propose to know what will accomplish the purpose we have in view. Anything that is proper can be framed which will be acceptable to His Honor the Mayor, I will, though I do not agree with him, very readily acquiesce. But I am confident, from the views I have heard expressed of the Mayor's positions, that there is but one real difference, and that that difference it is impossible to reconcile. The point of the Mayor is, that soldiers should be pushed into the Government, and the Common Council are desirous of providing soldiers as well as His Honor the Mayor. I will not concede the point which has been made, that the City Government does not wish to furnish troops. But the Common Council, in providing for the conscription, refuses to send him to the field against his will. In the message, His Honor has labored to show that this money will be squandered. I will venture to say that the Common Council will allow the Mayor to make his own arrangements. The Comptroller could satisfy him on that point. The Mayor will not be responsible for the payment, if the party does not go. But what can we do? If His Honor the Mayor refuses to sign the bonds or refuses to sign the warrants, I have heard it stated that he would do so, but I do not make the statement for fact, then we have accomplished nothing so far as the conscript is concerned. It implies rise on the part of the Mayor as to failing to meet the Common Council and not ask them to sacrifice this principle, that a man may be properly exempted on the order of the Committee. I have no doubt the Common Council would make any concession. Now, it seems that what the Mayor desires, that subsidies shall be furnished for this money, and it is accomplished. I will venture to say that if he would exercise his official influence to have a stay of proceedings under the conscription, I don't care whether it be for three, four or five weeks, and give the opportunity to the Common Council to send substitutes instead of conscripts, the substitutes would be furnished. In this case we should have accomplished our purposes, the Mayor would have accomplished his, and no man would be taken away against his will. I am told that some of the parties who have been drafted have already been notified to appear; they will have but a short time. It will be utterly impossible for this ordinance to reach those parties in season; they will be already taken away to be mustered into the service. I see His Honor the Mayor is desirous of having the law of the Conscription enforced. I may say, in this sense, that I am opposed to submitting to mob rule, and I would see the Government vindicated, if its acts are lawful. But the Government has accomplished its purposes: it has made, or nearly made, the draft. We may now fulfill the law, and we do so when we pay the $300 for the conscript. Why was the exemption clause put in the law, if it was not intended that a choice should exist. We are in favor of the Government, and for crushing this rebellion. As for pledging ourselves, I will say, that I will vote for the ordinance; but I desire something done before the expiration of ten days, for parties may in the meantime be taken beyond the reach of this measure. So, in pledging myself, I wish to make a reservation that, if, in the meantime, before the ten days have expired, any measure of relief that I approve of comes up for action, I shall hold my self at liberty to vote for it. If we can make an arrangement with the Mayor, we should do so.

Alderman HARLEY—I sincerely regret, as the Mayor does, that he considers himself compelled to veto this ordinance. With all due deference to His Honor the Mayor, I may say that this consideration does him very little credit. I can readily admit that a gentleman having an ordinance of this kind submitted to him, and not giving the subject very careful attention, might on fuller consideration find it objectionable. But I do not think anything can excuse him under the circumstances. Having had the ordinance submitted to him, courtesy to the Common Council required that on finding objections, he should return it at once to the Board, that it might have been corrected. This could promptly have been done. But His Honor withheld the ordinance till the last moment. The objections he points out, the fact that the Committee is large, &c., were in the ordinance submitted to him, and he did not then make any objections. As the gentleman from the Tenth (Alderman Jeremiah) has said, the only point of difference is upon the second section of the ordinance. Why did he not make this fact known before? Why did he not send a message within a day or two, stating that he did not agree with us on the second section? That there was a marked difference of opinion, and that he could not sign the ordinance? His conduct is indefensible. But this is not all. I have been informed that his Honor the Mayor, not satisfied, not content with throwing obstacles in the way of the Common Council, has refused to sign the bonds under this ordinance when passed, (and I have no doubt it will be passed and become a law,) and has also refused to sign any warrants on the treasury. I regret this exceedingly. The Charter has made the Mayor the executive authority, having a veto power, but it was never intended to be final. The Charter provides that, when he shall disapprove a measure passed by the Common Council, he shall veto it, and return it in ten days. The Charter also gives the Common Council ten days, after which they may pass their measure over the veto, and it becomes law. The Common Council, then, having passed this act, it is entitled to the respect of Mayor, Comptrollers and all officers connected with the administration or conduct of municipal affairs, and they are bound to carry out its provisions according to the Charter. If the Mayor should consider himself justified in withholding his signature in the cases I have mentioned, I am happy to say it will not interfere with the working of the ordinance. The Common Council wisely left the framing of the bonds to the Committee. It will therefore be competent for them to issue bonds which will be valid without his signature. There is, contrary to received opinion, no law requiring the Mayor's signature to be affixed to the bonds of the City to render them legal. The ordinances generally fix this matter, and all moneys are usually by the same order deposited in the City Treasury. But they may be held by the Comptroller himself, and drawn upon his check. There is a City Chamberlain, who is City Treasurer; but this money may be deposited and drawn by the Comptroller, on the order of the Committee. Therefore, I feel fully justified in saying that if the Mayor continue to throw obstacles in our way, if he continues to manifest to the end the spirit of opposition which he feels, it will still only require the action of the Common Council to make the ordinance perfect, in accordance with the law, and that leading citizens will come forward, if necessary, and assist pecuniarily in its execution. I make these few remarks now, in order that the inference, that the ordinance may not in the last even the made effective, may be dispelled. I have no doubt that every member will feel justified in so voting. We have a perfect right to make regulations for our government. There will be ample checks. The interest of the City will be amply protected.

Alderman FROMENT (on voting)—I reserve the right, in case anything is presented that will meet the views of His Honor the Mayor and my views, to favor it. I vote aye.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the Board adjourned.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863, THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth instant, at three o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

ANDRE FROMENT, Fifteenth District.
JOHN MCCOOL, Fifth District.
TERENCE FARLEY, Sixteenth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Fourteenth District.
JOHN HARDY, Eleventh District.
JACOB M. LOW, Seventeenth District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP, Seventh District.
JAMES REED, Sixth District.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, Tenth District.
PETER MASTERSON, Thirteenth District.
WILLIAM WALSH, Second District.
JOHN FOX, First District
LEWIS R. RYERS, Ninth District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Lowe, 14.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Petition of John Pettigrew and others for a sewer in Fiftieth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Petition of John Hynes, to be paid for loss of time from a gunshot wound received during the riot.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Application of the Sixty-ninth regiment New-York State National Guard, to have the National Guard provided for in the Exemption ordinance in the same manner as the firemen.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks be flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

Under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Mr. Kelly to erect a watering trough in front of his premises on the southeast corner of Fifty seventh-street and Second-avenue, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to furnish for the office of the Corporation-Attorney an Alum Patent Fire-proof Safe.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Election Poll of the Eighth District, of the Fifteenth Ward, be held at number twelve East Houston-street, instead of numbers six and eight East Houston-street, as heretofore.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman M'Cool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish the office of the Corporation-Attorney with an Alum Patent Iron Safe for the use of said office.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby auth

tractor was less by forty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents than was expended by the Department in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty. The price paid the contractor was two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars per annum during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixth-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, while in one thousand eight hundred and sixty the amount expended by this Department was three hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy one dollars and thirty-seven cents, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine the sum of three hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and seventy cents.

It must, therefore, be at once apparent to your Honorable Body that the amount of two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, appropriated (being the contract price) for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, taking into consideration the extraordinary amount of labor required to be done, consequent upon the neglect or inability of the contractor to perform the work as required by his contract—the enhanced price of labor and materials, the increased area of new streets to be cleaned, the bad condition of the street pavements and the curb and gutter stones, the additional work imposed upon this Department by the neglect of the railroad companies to remove the surplus dirt from the streets after laying or repairing their tracks, with many other disadvantages of a minor character, is totally inadequate to a faithful performance of the work required to be done by the Department. If it cost the City three hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and thirty-seven cents to clean the streets in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty (previous to the work being done by contract,) when the affairs of the Department were administered by my immediate predecessor, with marked ability, integrity and industry, it cannot certainly, in the face of the obstacles above enumerated, be expected of the Department at this time to perform more labor, at increased rates of compensation, without increasing the amount of the appropriation. Should any such expectations be entertained by the City authorities, candor compels the City Inspector to assert that they will not be realized; a proper and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon him will effectually dissipate any such anticipations, as the following exhibit of the condition of the appropriation for cleaning streets, up to and including the fifteenth of August, will show:

Appropriation for 1863	$279,000 00
From which deduct:	
Amount paid Hackley contract	$58,125 00
Amount claimed by contractor, but withheld by late City Inspector	23,250 00
Amount paid by late City Inspector for cleaning streets, May 15 to June 20	51,956 00
Amount paid by present City Inspector, from June 21 to Aug 15	94,178 71—239,175 61
Balance Aug. 16	$39,833 29

or, at the average rate of expenditure, but sufficient to conduct the operations of this Department, in this regard, for a period of about four weeks, extending to about the first of September of the present year, when, unless provision is made for an additional appropriation, the entire force of the Bureau of Street Cleaning must be suspended until the passage of the City Tax Levy by the Legislature—an event, judging by past experience, which will be likely to take place about the last days of the session of the next Legislature, say April 15, 1864. The consequences of such an occurrence are too obvious to require elucidation at the hands of this Department. The City of New-York would be literally buried in mud and filth, accumulating in its streets for so long a period, as it is the intention of the head of the Department to confirm strictly to the provisions of the Amended Charter of 1857, which, by its terms, positively prohibits the performance of any work, or the obtaining of supplies for the Corporation, the expense of which is not paid from appropriations made in anticipation of such expenditure.

This consideration, above all others, has induced the preparation and presentation of this communication to your Honorable Body, as it is essential to the well-being of the Department in submitting to the Common Council a practical method, which has suggested itself to him, and which he thinks will commend itself to your favorable notice, of meeting and overcoming the apprehended difficulty consequent upon the exhaustion of the appropriation for street cleaning for the current year, and the evils certain to result therefrom. It is to be found in the issue of the bonds of the Corporation for an amount to be contingent upon the expenditure necessary to be made for the purpose above mentioned, the said bonds to be issued from time to time and in sums to be based upon estimate to be furnished to the Comptroller by this Department, monthly, in advance of their issue, and the whole amount not to exceed the sum that shall be required to clean the streets of this City until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. The annual appropriations made by the Common Council for the purpose of cleaning the streets can thereafter be based upon estimates extending from the thirtieth day of April in each year, thereby avoiding the delay and embarrassment that annually presents itself in performing the work between the first of January and the period of the passage of the City Tax Levy by the State Legislature, which occurs generally about the middle of April. Other and equally important advantages might be enumerated by the undersigned, did he deem them necessary in order to impress the Common Council with the benefits certain to result to the City by the adoption of the suggestion above submitted for their consideration.

In this connection, the City Inspector deems it not out of place to suggest to your Honorable Body that he is clearly of opinion that great advantages would result in the working of the Department under his charge by a change in the fiscal year from January to May, and he is also of opinion that such a change would be equally advantageous to the other Departments, and the public, of much good both to the City and its creditors. He desires simply to make the suggestion, feeling assured that, if concurred in by your Honorable Body, the necessary steps to accomplish such a desirable change will be taken for the action of the next Legislature.

No method for the removal of the snow suggested can be devised which will obviate the necessary means for cleaning the streets can be realized, unless action be taken by the Board of Health, who have power to incur the necessary expense to keep the City in a perfect sanitary condition.

That the efficient cleaning of the streets and the proper caring for the public health of the City is a duty paramount to all others within the range of the municipal government, is so apparent that it is evident no importance of the City inspector are necessary to influence the action of the City authorities, and he confines himself to the plain statement of the means required to accomplish an end so desirable, and he believes it is only necessary for him, as head of the Executive Department, charged with the work, to call their attention to what he considers the most practical means of overcoming what may be considered an obstacle in the way of keeping and keeping the City of New-York, in respect to its cleanliness, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, what the natural circumstance of the position of the Island places it in his and their power to make it—the most clean and healthy City on the continent—in order to have them adopt it.

Lightly inclined to be influenced by the greatest good of our people, who rightfully hold us responsible for our official acts, bestowing commendation when deserved, and dealing out censure with unsparing hand to those who incur, through negligence or indifference to their wants, their displeasure, I will conclude by respectfully recommending the matter referred to in the communication be referred to the appropriate Committee of the Board, in order that the ordinance necessary to be passed, providing for the issue of the bonds above alluded to, may at the earliest practicable moment be reported to the Common Council for its action, or that such other action may be taken as may seem most proper to your Honorable Body, and as the urgency of the matter required. This will relieve the Department from the embarrassment it foresees to be inevitable should no further means be placed at its disposal, to enable it to continue the work of purifying the City, now so auspiciously begun, and of preserving it unsurpassed for cleanliness during the ensuing

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—Camille; or, The Fate of a Coquette.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Stereopticon.

JONES' WOOD—German Liederkranz.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The arrrival of the steamer *Arago* at this port puts us in possession of our dispatches and correspondence from Charleston to the 25th inst. Fort Sumter had not yet formally surrendered, but it was a heap of ruins and of no further use to the enemy. It was expected that on the 24th a combined land and naval effort to drive the rebels off Morris Island would be made, but it does not appear that the programme was carried out. The report of the shelling of Charleston is fully confirmed. On Friday night Gen. Gillmore threw fifteen shell charged with "Greek fire" into the city. This called out a protest, under flag of truce, from Beauregard, and also one from the foreign Consuls, asking for more time than had been given to remove the non-combatants. On Sunday Gen. Gillmore renewed his demand for a surrender of the forts and public property. Beauregard asked for a truce of forty hours, but Gen. Gillmore refused to give any time or to accept any terms but unconditional surrender, and at 12 o'clock on Sunday night the shelling with "Greek fire" was renewed. Its effects we shall probably learn from the rebels.

We learn from the Washington *Intelligencer* that on Monday, Col. Lowell's cavalry command, consisting of three regiments, encountered Mosby's guerrillas and a severe engagement ensued. According to the statements of prisoners captured, Mosby received two severe wounds, and was carried to a farm-house in the vicinity. His capture is deemed certain. One rebel Lieutenant and three privates were killed, and twelve privates captured. Our loss was one killed, two wounded and seven missing.

Gen. Meredith has telegraphed to Washington that negotiations are pending for an exchange of prisoners; and that in course of a few days arrangements will be completed to insure the speedy discharge of all our prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

A recent letter from an officer of the blockading squadron off Wilmington, North Carolina, states that two or three steamers had run into Wilmington each day, for the five days previous. One large steamer ran in at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 17th inst. A few mornings since a steamer of fifteen hundred tons ran in. She was pierced for six guns in addition to two pivot guns, and probably would receive an armament and be ready to proceed to sea within a week. She is larger than the *Alabama* or *Florida*, and appeared to be very fast. *The writer thinks she may be the steamer known as the Southerner.* The *Niphon* and the *Minnesota* were the only efficient vessels off the port, the *Iroquois* having left in chase of a blockade runner a week previous.

According to the Rochester *Union*, there has been recently an active demand in Canada for steamers to be used in running the blockade. Parties have purchased all the craft they could get and are looking for more. The *Boucmanville*, *Arabian* and *Clyde*, all of the Lake Ontario fleet, are now understood to be somewhere in salt water, in the hands of blockade runners. An offer was recently made for the steamer *Zimmerman*, which was burned at Niagara, but it was not accepted. The agents of the blockade runners, who are looking for steamers, the *Union* thinks, must be desperate, and quite willing to take great risks of navigation as well as of capture, or they would not purchase such craft as they do. They have bought lake steamers wholly unfitted to navigate these waters much less the ocean.

At the time of his death Gen. Pemberton was on his way to Montgomery, Ala., where a Military Court of Inquiry, to inquire into the causes attending the surrender of Vicksburgh, was ordered to be held. While at Selma, Ala., he was approached by an officer of a Texas regiment, who accused him of selling Vicksburgh to Gen. Grant. This the rebel General denied, when, after further conversation, Gen. Pemberton attempted to shoot the Texan, who, however, before he had effected his purpose, drew a revolver and shot Pemberton, the wound producing almost instant death.

A copy of the Raleigh (North Carolina) *Standard*, just received, contains numerous reports of peace meetings held throughout the State. This is the first movement in the Confederacy to end the war, and bodes no good to the fast-crumbling Richmond dynasty. That journal still maintains its fearless and high-toned course against the Davis conspirators. The revolution there is fast ripening.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian* passed Cape Race on Wednesday morning, with advices from Europe three days later. She left Galway on the 10th inst. The political news by this arrival is of very little importance. The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant, with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs were tending downward, and provisions were firm. Consols were quoted at 93@93¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The widow of the late Admiral Foote died in New-Haven on Wednesday evening.

Gen. Grant was at Cairo with Adjt.-Gen. Thomas on Aug. 23, on a tour of inspection. They left Cairo for Vicksburgh after a few hours stay.

Vallandigham reached Windsor, Canada, opposite Detroit, Mich., on Monday evening last. A few of the citizens of Detroit, with one Judge Flynn as spokesman, welcomed him, and, of course, listened to a characteristic address in reply.

Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, was at Stevenson, Ala., on Aug. 21, and states that a little before noon on that day Gen. Rosecrans, accompanied by members of his staff and his little son, visited Bridgeport, where the late extensive bridge over the Tennessee was destroyed. While he was there, a rebel sharpshooter fired at him across the river, five hundred and fifty or six hundred yards, the ball striking the body of a tree over his head, and another fired at his son, the ball passing within two feet of the gallant little fellow.

Col. J. Knox Walker, a nephew of Ex-President Polk, and his Private Secretary during that gentleman's Administration, died at Memphis on the evening of the 21st inst. Early in the war, Col. Walker espoused the rebel cause, and was active in raising a regiment, which he commanded for some time. Of late years he has been given to excessive dissipation, which so unstrung his system, that before his death he was left almost a wreck. At the time of his decease he was about 50 years old. He died a traitor and a sot.

Rev. Dr. Perkins, of the American Board, writes from Oroomiah that the Shah of Persia, probably instigated by French influence, has issued a firman which threatens the total suppression of missionary labor among the Nestorians, and that all hope of relief is cut off.

The gunboat *Itasca* has arrived at Philadelphia for repairs after two years active service in the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river.

A bold robbery was perpetrated in St. Louis on Sunday last, at the expense of the United States Express Company. Their office was broken open and robbed of about $60,000. To get at it the robbers had to administer chloroform to the clerk who slept in the office, and then to break open the safe.

The Stock market opened heavily yesterday, rallied later in the day, and closed again with a downward tendency. New-York Central Shares left off at 135½, Erie 118½, Hudson 149, Harlem 169½. Money was in lively demand on call at, and in some instances above, 6 ₱ cent. Gold advanced to 125, but subsequently receded to 124. Sterling Exchange closed at 136½@136¾.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered and purchased, the market closing tamely. Cotton was very quiet. Provisions were heavy and drooping. Sugars, Molasses and Teas were in request. A moderate business was reported in Hops, Hides, Tallow, Rice, Wool and Tobacco. Petroleum was in less demand. Whisky was more active. Heavier freight engagements were effected.

Charleston—The Work Accomplished and the Work Remaining.

We have already on several occasions presented the practical considerations that should be borne in mind by those who would not indulge in illusions touching the prospects at Charleston. The lesson may still be repeated with advantage, even amid the general rejoicing over the fall of Sumter.

The week's work, ending in the reduction of Fort Sumter, is certainly the most remarkable in the history of sieges, and quite unprecedented both in the elements of the offensive operations and in the tenacity of the defence. The rebels themselves acknowledge that the work is a mere heap of ruins, and yet the garrison still stands by the wreck, and keeps the symbol of rebellion flouting in defiance.

Now Fort Sumter was in reality the weakest of the defences of Charleston. Its strength lay in the fact that, while its powers of defence were quite inconsiderable, it was capable, by its powerful armament of the improved modern ordnance, of immense powers of offence. It is certainly a novel and very notable fact that while Fort Sumter—a regularly constructed brick fort, resting on granite foundations—succumbed after a few days' bombardment, a mere sand improvisation like Fort Wagner has withstood six weeks' hard pounding. It was absolutely necessary, however, that Fort Sumter should be reduced, as the indispensable preliminary to a further advance up the harbor. This element is now eliminated from the problem by the brilliant operations of Gen. Gillmore, which certainly reflect the highest credit on his skill and energy.

It now remains that the navy shall do its part. Thus far Admiral Dahlgren has certainly handled his fleet very gingerly; all the little firing that has been done by the Monitors at Fort Sumter having been done at the extreme range—two thousand yards. The explanation given was, that the Admiral was reserving his vessels for the work that would remain after the reduction of Fort Sumter. The sentinel, barring the entrance to the harbor, is now prostrate, and the way clear for the fleet to pass in.

We will not attempt to conceal that we regard the task that remains an extremely arduous one. The fleet, after passing beyond Fort Sumter, will have to encounter the fire of the powerful batteries that line both sides of the harbor for four miles up to the city. On the right side are Forts Beauregard, Bee and Moultrie, with Fort Ripley midway in the channel above. On the left side are the Wappoo batteries, Fort Johnston and the heavy guns taken from Fort Sumter, and now mounted in batteries on the harbor side of James Island, above Fort Johnston. If only these batteries entered into the account, their fire might doubtless readily be run by the iron-clads, just as the gauntlet of the forts below New-Orleans were run by "iron hearts in wooden walls." But unhappily another element enters into the problem. We mean the piles and obstructive appliances which bar the passage of the harbor. The fleet will, therefore, find itself estopped under the convergent fire of the formidable works we have enumerated, and the issue will remain to be determined by the relative powers of offence and defence of fleet and forts. The trial of the Monitors against Sumter, in April last, though it may not be regarded as decisive regarding the powers of endurance of this class of vessels, yet developed in them elements of weakness that must not be lost sight of in our estimate of their capacities. If Admiral Dahlgren is able, however, as is intimated, to remove the obstructions, it will doubtless alter the whole aspect of the case.

In the event of the failure of the fleet to penetrate the harbor and reach the city, the task of taking Charleston will fall on the army. But a land advance, with the present force which Gen. Gillmore has under his command, is only possible by the slow process of gradual approaches. James Island is, of course, the key to the whole situation; but here the rebels appear to be very strong, and their batteries there have already proved very annoying. We would not be at all surprised if the rebels should evacuate Fort Wagner, which must speedily become untenable, and, abandoning Morris Island, concentrate their entire strength on James Island. Gen. Gillmore is said to be shelling Charleston—distant five miles—with his single 300-pounder Parrott rifle; but the question, we imagine, will in the end reduce itself to the ability of either the land or naval force—or both—to make an advance on the city.

Foreign Deliverance of the Rebel Government.

It is fast becoming an accepted fact that there is no possible chance for the so-called "Confederacy" but in foreign succor, secured at any price. The crushing force of the National Government has now proceeded so far that it is senseless to doubt what the end must be, unless something outside is interposed. The rebel Government cannot help feeling that its power of resistance and endurance is fast giving way, and that its last extremity is approaching. One of the papers in their Capital, the Richmond *Whig*, has just said, "We want the aid of France. We are able to pay for it. Let us do it." But we need no such outgivings to substantiate that this last alternative is now daily and nightly occupying the thoughts of the rebel leaders. The same supreme selfishness which impelled them to precipitate this rebellion against the will of the Southern people, must also impel them to save themselves if possible, at whatever cost to that people. If once taken by the National Government, they may be tried for treason and lose their lives, or be sent into perpetual exile. At all events, the overthrow of their rule would cast them forever into the dust, politically and socially. The Southern people would turn upon them with fiercest hate for all of their false promises and high-handed tyranny, while the people of the North, with all their magnanimity, never could and never would have any other feeling toward them than detestation and contempt. They would be the pariahs of the land. To save themselves from this fate, there is nothing these men would hesitate to do. And the "aid of France" being the only possible resource left, we may count it certain that they will do their best to obtain it at any sacrifice.

But what temptation can the rebel Government offer France to espouse their cause? Our fathers, in their Revolutionary struggle, were enabled to obtain French succor only after long efforts. They would have failed entirely had it not been for the great anxiety of France to humble England, her hereditary enemy, and had it not been, too, for the capture of Burgoyne's army, which event gave a confidence in the strength of the Revolution not before possessed. But the France of this day has no such enmity against the United States to gratify; nor is there any Burgoyne overthrow, or any other grand success by the Confederates, upon which they can found an argument that an alliance with them would be safe. These traitors cannot secure the help of France in any such manner as their patriotic sires did. They have but one possible mode of obtaining it—and that is by outright purchase, just as the Richmond paper intimates. But there can be no purchase without a consideration. That consideration cannot be in money, for "the Confederacy" has none. It must be either in territory or in power. Is it practicable in either of these forms?

It may be thought that the cession of Texas, and all territory west of the Mississippi, to France would be a sufficient inducement for her to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with "the Confederate States," of the same sort as she made with the United States in 1778. Undoubtedly this would be a mighty temptation—probably, indeed, an irresistible one, if the bribe could once be put squarely in hand. It is a darling object with the present French Emperor to secure a cotton region somewhere on this continent, and a broad field for French enterprise. It is that mainly which impelled him into his extraordinary demonstration against Mexico. But his possession of Mexico is precarious at best, and even if retained, it can be only a heritage of incessant trouble. Texas would infinitely better suit him, if he could get it. But there's the rub. It is not in the power of "the Confederate Government" to transfer it to him. Even supposing that it could be desperate enough to violate its whole constitutional theory of State sovereignty, and barter away a sovereign State to a foreign Power, there yet remains the stubborn fact that Texas would never assent to the bargain. There is not a State in the Union which would sooner resist being handed over to a European Power. You could as well make French subjects of the people of Massachusetts, or the people of New-York. All of Texan history has been particularly calculated to foster an intensely Democratic spirit. The men who treasure the memories of the Alamo and of San Jacinto would fight to the death sooner than bear the yoke of a European potentate. They can return with little sacrifice of pride to their old American allegiance, which, in fact, they never really renounced, but they would never submit to be made over to Napoleon III, like driven cattle. The least show of any such attempt will be the signal for every man of them to rally under the old protecting flag.

The bribe in the other form—giving France a protectorate of "the Confederate States"—would be quite as impracticable. Of course, such a cession of power over the fairest portion of our continent, if it could be once consummated, would add immensely both to the material interests of France, and to the personal prestige of the Emperor. But, putting aside the fact that France is not strong enough to afford the protection required against the United States on its own soil, the Southern people never would accept it. It is not possible that the experiences of the last two years should have so completely metamorphosed the American nature that it should crouch in the shadow of a European throne. The Monroe doctrine, in former days, was nowhere so popular as in the South. It was intolerable to Southern blood that foreign Powers should presume to put foot anywhere upon the North American soil. It could not brook a British protectorate of the Mosquito Indians, way down by Honduras. How then will it brook a French protectorate of itself? Nothing could be more certain to arouse the old American fire in the breasts of the honest masses of the Southern people than just such an attempt to bring them down to the level of dependents upon foreign rule. It needs but a single open step in that direction to convert the disaffection now existing in North Carolina against the Jeff. Davis Government into a universal repudiation of it, with fiercest indignation and uttermost loathing. The Southern people have patiently endured a great deal of humiliation for the sake of their leaders, but they have not sunk so low as to prefer a foreign master to the Government of their fathers.

Whatever the disposition of the French Emperor to come to the relief of the rebel leaders for a consideration, the consideration can never be made good in any form that ought to tempt a sane man for a moment. Yet these leaders see that it is their last possible resource; and undoubtedly they will make the most of it, just as drowning men clutch at straws. By no possible turn can it save them from ruin.

Development of Military Power North and South.

The military events which have occurred since last May are a curious commentary upon the proceedings of the peace meetings, and above all of the peace "Convention," which was held in that month in this City, and which in its address to its constituents informed them that amongst many weighty reasons for putting an end to this cruel war was the very weighty one "that we were beaten," and that there was no use in denying it. People had hardly ceased talking about the Convention, however, and its leading spirit, had hardly returned from his mission to Washington to induce Mr. Lincoln, if he wished to save the nation, to place himself and it under the able guidance of the New-York Copperheads, when the tide began to turn; and we have in the ninety days which have since elapsed had the most extraordinary series of successes, and the South the most extraordinary series of disasters, according to the London *Times*, "to be found in military history."

The fact is—but it is a fact which, old and well-known though it be, never makes any impression on the political party which in every free country in time of war endeavors to make capital out of the failure or delay in military operations—no people, which is nearly a match in numbers for its enemy is ever beaten until its resources are exhausted, or all its territory occupied, and its armies dispersed. No number of repulses involve final failure, if there is the spirit to persevere, and, until this utter exhaustion takes place, "the complete failure," is only in men's imaginations. So that whenever, previous to this, people sit down and declare that the game is up, what is really the case—or what they really mean—is, that they are tired of fighting. Like the party of Neapolitians who were invited, in a Naples *café*, to leave their lemonade and enlist under Garibaldi, they say—"What would you have? Life is very sweet, and we do not wish to die."

Free countries go through, after hostilities have actually commenced, that training which despotic ones have generally acquired long before the war has commenced; so that we generally know in the first campaign the utmost that a military monarch can accomplish. But it often takes two or three, or even five for a popular Government and army to get rid of their fat, and get its wind and muscles into working order, and it only reaches to what trainers call "condition," about the time when an organized military power has expended its whole force. It is true that there is enormous waste of energy in carrying on this preliminary training in the actual presence of the enemy. It is attended sometimes with terrible loss and disaster, and oftentimes with strong symptoms of complete prostration; and lookers-on not blessed with much experience or perspicacity, are very anxious at this crisis to have the sponge flung up and the stakes paid over.

There are so many examples of this on record, that it would be impossible even to allude to them in the space at our disposal. The military history of England, the country whose Government and military organization most resembles our own, bristles with them. Macaulay's life of Pitt contains a sketch of Pitt's military Administration, which would serve admirably *mutatis mutandis* for one of the first two years of our own war. Up to the battle of Salamanca, her attempt to resist Napoleon on land furnished Europe with matter for a good deal of amusement. It was only after that that she was really able to show her actual strength. In this war of ours, both North and South have so far been testing their relative degrees of readiness when hostilities begun, and there is no question that in this the South has proved that she possessed the advantage, as we all knew she possessed it in the nature of the territory to be fought over. But the "blubber" on both sides has been gradually disappearing under the influence of hard pounding, and the solid muscle of the combatants has begun to show itself, and now for the first time the world is getting an idea of their real strength. Wind and bottom, as well as brute force, are beginning to tell, as they must tell in all conflicts, which are not decided in the first rush. The South is turning out very much what we imagined he was, a plucky fellow, with a good deal of nerve and fire, but with comparatively little reserved force to fall back on; and the huge Northern Falstaff, with unwieldy paunch, and flabby muscles, and fat-covered lungs, that he was to send to his knees the first blow, has, after a monstrous deal of sweating, and wheezing, and coughing, and groaning, and several knocks down, and much lamentation on the part of his friends, gradually divested himself of his superfluous fat, and stands before the world a brawny giant, all muscle and bone, with lungs like bellows, a smiling, though somewhat disfigured countenance, and a pair of fists that level a fortress at every blow.

England and the "Rest of Mankind."—The London *Saturday Review* is vexed and fretful over the discovery that England stands almost friendless in the world, and indeed is held in detestation or contempt by all other great nations. Not only is there a "furious hatred" of her in the United States, but the French indulge in "habitual declamations against English perfidy and selfishness," the Russians are "bitterly offended at the interference of England," the Poles are even now "unable to express their hatred for England," the Prussians "regard English policy with suspicion and dislike," the "former hatred of the Austrian Government to England is perhaps recently relaxed, but the antagonism may at any moment revive," the Italian sentiment is very dubious; and the only two Powers of the globe that are suspected of entertaining friendship for England are—not Japan or Brazil, for both these Powers are at sword's points with her at this moment—but, Greece and Turkey! How England has secured the friendship of two contiguous peoples which so cordially detest each other, it is not easy to say, and the saying is not true, for the hatred of an average Turk to an Englishman is only less than that of an Ionian Islander to his British masters. So after scouring the whole world to find a respectable friend of England, the *Saturday Review* gives up the search in despair.

Notwithstanding all this, England maintains the most generous feeling toward all her enemies. She disapproved Southern secession and does not grudge American power; she wishes to see France prosperous, rejoices in the prospect of German greatness and unity, welcomes Italian regeneration, appreciates Spanish progress, applauds Russian serf-emancipation, and takes an interest in the Poles. It is singular that such generosity should meet with such a reward.

The cause of the animosity is complex. It partakes largely of envy, but the chief cause is the religion and institutions of England. The world hates her because of her free Parliament and her Established Church. So it seems in England. But if we Americans, who are accused of being among the bitterest enemies of England, might be allowed to put in a word concerning the matter, we would say that the Established Church of England has nothing whatever to do with it, and her free institutions still less, at least so far as this country is concerned; and furthermore, as we have said a hundred times before, there is no ill-will at all against the English *people*, but rather the most fraternal feeling toward them. So far as the English Government is concerned, it is detested in this country, and we presume by other nations of the world, because of the persistent injustice of its action toward other peoples, because of its meanness and baseness, because of its intrusiveness and perverseness, because of its duplicity and perfidy, because of its insolence toward the weak always, and toward the strong when they are in difficulty. How is it with individuals? Is the man who is as just in spirit, upright in action, magnanimous in character and noble in bearing, as John Bull represents himself to be, an object of universal hatred and vituperation? Or is it not the man of opposite characteristics who gets the ill-will of all his fellows? Let England be even but decently upright in her dealings with other countries, and she will in time acquire the respect of the world, though she stick to Church and Parliament till doomsday.

An Awful Prospect.—The Toronto *Leader* is anxious to gain notoriety by its discovery of a fearful conspiracy in Canada. The Provincial conspirators have actually invited the "Federal Government to invade the Province, overthrow British supremacy, and bring it under subjection to the Lincoln dynasty." Our Government at once, of course, accepted this inviting invitation, and has already concentrated forty thousand troops in this City to carry out the programme. What will the Canucks do? Elect Tories to Parliament, of course. How will the Bluenoes feel? Bluer than ever. Alas! poor *habitans!* As the *Leader* says, they would be "justly incensed at this attempt to place on their necks a yoke of despotism more intolerable than that of Turkey or Russia." The best advice under the circumstances that we can give to the Provincial Tories is to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Southern Confederacy, and put themselves "under subjection to the Jeff. Davis dynasty," which they so furiously admire. They will find that a mild, cheerful, and altogether beatific form of Government; and if Jeff. Davis should drive them all like negroes to the field to be slaughtered, why, even that might be better than to spend a long life in Canada.

The Sufferers by the Riot.—We see by an advertisement that the Board of Supervisors are examining claims for all sums less than $500, at the rate of twenty per day. As there are said, on good authority, to be nearly 2,000 poor white claimants and over 1,000 colored sufferers, making 3,000 altogether, it follows that the Board will be six months before they will be through with claims of this class.

Some more expeditious method will have to be adopted, or the poor will not only suffer severely, but the City will be made liable for a heavy bill of interest on the larger claims, which our empty treasury ought not to be just now subjected to.

Death of Mrs. Admiral Foote.

New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 27.

Mrs. Caroline Augusta Street, widow of the late Admiral Foote, died at the residence of her father, Augustus R. Street, Esq., in this city on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Foote was 47 years of age. Her funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Two sons are now the only survivors of the Admiral's family.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 27.

GEN. TOOMBS ON THE REBEL CURRENCY.

The *Georgia Constitutionalist*, received here yesterday, contains a remarkable letter from Hon. Robert Toombs, upon the currency of the rebel States, from which we extract the following:

"At the beginning of this struggle we had large National resources and unequaled public credit. We borrowed gold at par for our bonds. Wealth laid its treasures at our feet, and poverty itself claimed it as a privilege to augment our resources with its mite. Folly has mainly contributed to drying up this living fountain of public supply. The first great error was in attempting to carry on a great and expensive war solely on credit, without taxation. This is the first attempt of the kind ever made by a civilized people. The result of the experiment will hardly invite its repetition. During the first year of its existence, the present Congress neither levied nor collected a single cent of taxes, and postponed the collection of those levied for the second year to a period fatally too late to support our currency. The second error naturally resulted from the first, and consummated the destruction of public credit. This depreciation soon began to manifest itself in the rise of commodities; yet the Government unwisely continued daily, by forced circulation, to add to this excess, increase depreciations and enhance the prices of all commodities which it is compelled to purchase, and is thus exhausting the National resources in the ratio of geometrical progression. This ruinous policy would have long since ran its course, but for the fact that law, inclination, and, above all, the ardent, sincere, honest (but mistaken) patriotism of the people, have been invoked to uphold it; but the principle being radically wrong, no human power could uphold it long, and, in spite of all these powerful props, our national currency is depreciated *more than one thousand per cent. below gold and silver, and four hundred per cent. below suspended bank notes.* Prices and payments are rapidly adjusting themselves to inexorable facts. The consequences are frightful. Let us pursue them a little further. Let us suppose that we have five hundred millions of currency now in circulation, worth fifty millions of standard bullion. The issue of an additional five hundred millions of such currency will not add a single dollar to its value. A thousand million will be worth no more than five hundred million were before the last issue—to wit, fifty millions of bullion. The addition has only depreciated the whole currency by one-half, and this depreciation will invariably exhibit itself in the rise of commodities for which it may be exchanged. The Government, therefore, if it expends the additional issue in commodities, loses—first, the whole amount of the depreciation existing at the beginning of the issue, also all the additional depreciation produced by its daily expenditure. Its note-holders lose one-half the value of their notes. It will therefore follow that if the market price of wheat is eight dollars per bushel under the issue of five hundred millions of Treasury notes, it will be sixteen dollars per bushel under the issue of a thousand millions, and sixteen dollars will be worth no more than eight dollars, and will exchange for no more in other commodities. A capitalist lends his money to the Government, and finds that at his first half-yearly dividend he receives in payment Treasury notes—notes worth one-third in money what they were when he made the loan. Yet the Government wonders why the people will not buy its bonds. Investments in gold for the last six months have been the safest and among the best in the Confederate States. They have paid one hundred per cent. per month on the original investments in Treasury notes. Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system? The history of the currency of our enemies since the beginning of this war is humiliating to us. Neither had foreign credits; both had powerful and established State Governments to back them. We were united in favor of war; they were divided. They have kept twice the men in the field that we have, upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their Treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent; ours more than 100. *The reason is solely that their Government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours.* In all else we have had the advantage. I have endeavored to point out the main difficulty in our financial policy, and have to the best of my judgment traced it to its true source—excess in the currency, not national debility. I will not waive the terrible truth, as plain as the noonday sun, that at any and every standard which any intelligent man can apply, and at a velocity rapid and daily increasing, our currency is depreciating, dying; and without our most vigorous efforts, must soon pass away. This depreciation of currency, therefore, whatever may be its regulation, or by whatever standard you may test its amount, is our monster evil."

THE HOMESTEAD AND PREEMPTION ACTS.

The fees allowed by law to Government officers, for entries under the Homestead and Preëmption acts, are as follows: The applicant for homestead, upon entry, pays the Receiver $10, and one-half of one per cent., as commissions of Register and Receiver, upon the cash value of the land entered, and a like per cent. to be paid when the certificate is issued. In preëmption cases, these officers have a legal right to a fee of fifty cents for acting upon each case of preemption.

GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, with many distinguished gentlemen of that State, arrived here to-night, on his way to the army to attend the presentation of a sword of honor to Maj.-Gen. Meade. The Governor's reëlection is now regarded here as a certainty.

FERRIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OHIO.

By command of Gen. Burnside, all ferries over the Ohio River and other streams within the circuit of the Department of Ohio, are declared military highways, and when the interests of the service require it will be subject to the control of the military authorities.

CONSUL TO GENEVA.

Charles H. Upton, of Virginia, has been appointed Consul to Geneva. He has been despoiled of his home at Upton's Hill by the ravages of war.

DISMISSED.

Assistant-Surgeon George Dougherty, Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service of the United States for drunkenness.

Lieut. Charles K. Kahler, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for drunkenness in camp.

APPOINTMENT.

Edward L. Pierce has been appointed Collector for the Third Collection Internal Revenue District of Massachusetts, *vice* Dr. Stone, deceased.

REFUSAL OF PASSES.

The order of the War Department refusing passes to females to visit the Army of the Potomac, is imperative.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Gov. Curtin and several prominent members of the Union party of Pennsylvania arrived here to-night. Among others, Wayne McVeagh, Chairman of the State Central Committee, Hon. A. K. McClure, District-Attorney Mann, and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia. The Governor will go to the Army of the Potomac to-morrow morning, accompanied by a number of general officers and others, to participate in the presentation, by the Pennsylvania Reserves, of a sword to Maj.-Gen. Meade.

A REBEL TORPEDO.

The Navy Department, to-day, received from Admiral Dahlgren a specimen of a rebel torpedo. It is four feet in length, tapering from the main body, which is about a yard in circumference. A sinker and floats are attached. The removal of the percussion caps has rendered the powder inside harmless.

REBELS CAPTURED.

Capt. Hunter, of the Thirteenth Virginia regiment, (rebel,) and four men of the rebel Topographical

cal Corps of Engineers, were captured on Monday by our cavalry in King George's County, while engaged in making a survey.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.

The mail arrangements as organized by Gen. PATRICK and executed by Lieut. DAVID B. PORTER, superintendent, and Mr. HASLETT, headquarters postmaster, assisted by Mr. COOLEY, are as near perfect as possible. The daily newspapers under contract with M. LAMB are promptly received and distributed throughout all the camp. Under the present arrangements the reading matter is not of a partisan character; but the humblest private can obtain the paper of his choice by giving notice of his desire to the nearest army newspaper agent, and the contract or is bound to procure and deliver it if accessible to the newspaper dealers.

THE CAVALRY ACTIVE.

While no offensive operations of a general character have taken place during the recent warm weather, the cavalry under Maj.-Gen. PLEASANTON have been constantly on the alert, scouting, reconnoitering and picketing; and not a day has passed which has not added to the list of rebel prisoners; and some of these captures are of an important character.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

There is authority for saying that the delay in the delivery of the five-twenty bonds to subscribers, is owing mainly to the riots in New-York, which prevented the engraver from furnishing the plates for the third series within the stipulated time. The plates have now been delivered, and it is believed that within ten days all arrearages will be brought up and the deliveries will henceforword keep pace with the subscriptions.

EXECUTION POSTPONED.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the execution of the five deserters in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment has been postponed until Saturday, in accordance with the desire of some of them to be allowed further time for spiritual preparation.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commodore THATCHER has received preparatory orders to command the frigate *Colorado*, vice Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, detached and ordered North.

Capt. JOHN DE CAMP is ordered to the command of the steam frigate *Wabash*.

Commander ARMSTRONG has received preparatory orders to command the steam sloop *San Jacinto*, vice Commander FERGER detached and waiting orders.

Commander MACOMB is detached from the command of the *Genesee* and ordered to return North.

Commander NEWCOMB is ordered to command the gunboat *Tioga*.

Commander COLLINS is detached from the command of the *Octorora* and ordered to return North.

Commander RHIND is detached from the command of the *Wabash* and ordered to command the gunboat *Pontiac*.

Commander BANKHEAD detached from the command of the *Florida* and awaiting orders.

Commander HOWELL is detached from special duty in New-York, and ordered to the command of the *Metacomet*.

Commander LEROY has received preparatory orders to command the sloop-of-war *Oneida*.

Lieut.-Commander WALTER W. QUEEN is detached from ordnance duty in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Florida*.

Lieut.-Commander WM. W. LOW is ordered to command the gunboat *Octorara*.

Lieut.-Commander GRAFTON'S order to command the *Sagamore* is revoked and he is ordered to command the gunboat *Genessee*.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

Pursuit of the Guerrillas--Most of the Plunder Recaptured.

About Eighty of the Assassins Known to Have Been Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Aug. 27.

QUANTRELL'S men are scattered in their fastnesses throughout the border country, and are still being hunted by all the available troops from all parts of the district. Many of them have abandoned their worn-out horses and gone into the brush afoot. They were all remounted at Lawrence on horses captured, and went off leading their own horses laden with plunder, nearly all of which they abandoned in the chase before they got far into Missouri. Over three hundred horses already have been taken by our troops, including some of those taken at Lawrence. Most of the goods and money stolen have been recovered, and will, as far as possible, be restored.

Reports that twenty-one more men have been killed have been received since yesterday, making a total of about eighty, which will probably be largely increased before any considerable part of our troops withdraw from the pursuit. No prisoners have been taken, and none will be. All houses in which stolen goods have been found have been destroyed, as well as all the horses of known guerrillas wherever our troops have gone.

Gen. EWING intends to destroy the houses of all persons in the border counties outside of our military stations who do not remove by the 9th of September, in obedience to a general order.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The steamer *Live Oak* was captured last night at Berlin by a small gang of guerrillas, who, after robbing the boat and the passengers of $700, allowed them to proceed.

The Exemption Ordinance.

The Mayor is very desirous that harmony of views should exist between himself and the Common Council on the subject of the draft ordinance, and the Common Council are evincing, informally, something of a disposition to come to an understanding, two of the members having waited on the Mayor on Wednesday, and five yesterday, for the purpose of hearing further of his views. At the caucus on Wednesday, Comptroller BRENNAN was present, and submitted the draft of a new ordinance, providing for the exemption of the firemen, militia and police, which the Mayor had originally suggested, and which he insists upon in his veto. Except on these points, it did not differ from the original ordinance. The Mayor insists also that indigent men, without families, shall not be exempted, and that claims for the commutation money should be decided by a Committee of five citizens, Hon WM. F. HAVEMEYER as Chairman, and the other four to be selected, two by the Mayor, and two by the Common Council; a unanimous vote of the five to be necessary for the success of any question before them. The report of a Committee yesterday was to the effect that capitalists are not as willing as has been represented to loan on the proposed Bonds; they will lend money readily for exemptions on Bonds under any ordinance bearing the Mayor's signature, but without it they see irregularity, illegality, litigation, doubt and trouble—all of which there certainly will be. After the veto was sent in to the Board by the Mayor on Tuesday, it was not presented and read for some half hour, being held back, probably, for the purpose of their obviating some of its objections by amendments. It is better, however, that reflection has been had, for it has created a more favorable feeling and more disposition to look frankly at the facts and arguments presented, and act on them conjointly. Thus far the conferences with the Mayor have not resulted in anything, but there is some, though not very strong, reason to believe that amendments will be made which may render the ordinance such as he can approve of.

The Military and the Draft.

A special meeting of the board of officers of the Sixth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. was held at their armory last evening, in relation to the present draft, when it was unanimously

Resolved, That a court of three, consisting of Lieut.-Col. SWARTZ, Capts. NUTTNAELT and SCHNEIDER be appointed to wait on Major Gen. SANDFORD, to request him to convene the officers of the First division at the shortest possible notice, for the purpose of acting in concert to procure the exemption of those belonging to the militia who have upon all occasions responded to the call for all service required.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

The Political News of Little Importance.

Cotton Buoyant--Breadstuffs Tending Downward---Provisions Firm---Consols 93a93 1-8.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Galway on the 19th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. She was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained, which is three days later.

The London *Times* says that it looks in vain for any signs from America that the Federals are prepared to pursue with vigor the successes recently gained. At all points each Northern army has become an army of occupation; and, instead of endeavoring to assist his military measures by a conciliatory policy, Mr. LINCOLN, by employing negroes to fight, is doing his best to make it necessary for him to hold every inch of ground in the Southern States by sheer force.

The *Daily News* eulogizes President LINCOLN'S proclamation, announcing a system of retaliation on the South in reference to the treatment of negroes as prisoners of war. It thinks it cannot fail to have a very important influence in the progress of the war, and give an immense impulse to negro recruiting.

The United States war steamer *Kearsarge* chased and took possession off Fayal of the *Juno*, which, after a strict search, was released, and allowed to proceed.

A characteristic letter from GARIBALDI, dated Caprera, August 6, is published. It is addressed to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Liberator of Slaves in the Republic of America, and rejoices at his noble efforts for freedom and human progress.

La France asserts that that the acceptance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN is not doubtful, and believes negotiations have been entered into to obtain the adhesion of England. *La France* says the present Government of Mexico will administer affairs for a year, to organize the country, but the consent of the Archduke will probably be forwarded to Mexico in November next.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The sales to-day reach 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and buoyant, and holders demand an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The market for Breadstuffs is generally easier, with a downward tendency. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others report: Flour very dull. WHEAT dull and still declining. CORN quiet; mixed 26s. @ 26. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The Provision market is generally firm. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: BEEF firm. PORK firm, but unchanged. BACON quiet and steady. LARD buoyant. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm; no sales. RICE steady. LINSEED OIL flat. RESIN inactive. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—No sales. PETROLEUM quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT heavy, and declined 1s. @2s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE quiet. TEA quiet and steady. RICE inactive. TALLOW firm, with small sales.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Consols close at 93@93⅛ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were made at the following rates: Illinois Central Railroad 12⅛@11⅛ discount. Erie shares 77@79.

LAW REPORTS.

A Rioter and Murderer Refused Bail.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People vs. *McAllister*.—This was an application to bail the prisoner, who is indicted with others for the murder of a negro in Leroy-street, during the riots.

O. L. Stewart, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the People, and opposed the application on the ground that it was an indictment for murder in the first degree, and the Recorder had refused to admit the prisoner to bail when the matter was before him.

Writ discharged and prisoner remanded to the custody of the keeper of the City Prison.

Important Habeas Corpus Case.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the Matter of the Application for the Discharge of Michael Barnet on Habeas Corpus.—The return not having been traversed, the facts stated in the case are admitted.

It appears that the party whose release is sought is a duly enlisted soldier, having volunteered to serve as a substitute. He is also charged with being a deserter from a New-York regiment.

POINTS FOR RESPONDENT.

I. Col. Nugent, being a military officer of the United States, and specially charged with the duty of arresting deserters, was bound to cause this man's arrest, and having him in custody to deliver him to the Commander of the nearest military post for trial.

II. The only tribunal competent, under the Constitution and laws, to try deserters from the army, is a Court-martial.

III. The arrest, the detention and the final disposition to be made of the party, are all provided for by the laws of the United States, and the prisoner is in the custody of a United States officer under and by virtue of those laws.

IV. The prisoner being thus in custody under authority of the United States, no State Court has jurisdiction to inquire further into the cause of detention, or determine whether he is or is not guilty of the offence charged.

The production of the body cannot be compelled because the United States would then be subject to the Courts of the several States in relation to cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and which are of right exclusively cognizable in the Courts of the nation, civil and military. (See Ableman *vs.* Booth, 15 Howard's Rep., 506.)

V. It is claimed that the decision in Ableman *vs.* Booth applies only to cases in which the prisoner is held by virtue of the process issued out of a United States Court, but the decision in express terms declares that in *no case* where the detention by a Marshal "or other officer" is under authority of the United States, can a State Court interfere with it.

The right of the United States Government to execute its laws would be practically abrogated if all its officers were subject to the control of the State Courts; it would be impossible for it ever to bring a deserter from the army or navy to trial if the process of a civil court is the only sufficient authority for any person's detention by a United States officer. The *supremacy* of the National Government would be destroyed if its laws can be executed only by permission of the State Courts.

The Supreme Court of the United States in Ableman *vs.* Booth, the first and only case in which the question was brought before it, declared a *principle* and established a *rule* to govern all cases in which the authority of the National Government to enforce its own laws by its own officers was involved.

That the decision applies to and governs all cases relating to the custody of persons who have entered the military service of the United States, has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State. (See opinion of Mr. Justice Smith in cases of Jordon and others, reported in New-York *Transcript*, Aug. 27,) and by all the Justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan. (See case of Spangler in Law Register for August, 1863. Vol. II., p. 598.)

Samf. J. Glassey, counsel for Col. R. Nugent, A. A. P. M. G. respondent.

COL. NUGENT'S RETURN.

To the Justices of the Supreme Court.

For return to the within writ I respectfully certify:

That I am Colonel of the Sixty-ninth regiment New-York volunteers in the service of the United States, and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, appointed as such by the President of the United States, to superintend the execution of the Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes approved March 8, 1863, in the first ten Districts of New-York.

That the said Michael Barrett, in the said writ named, was arrested by Thomas G. Girvan, an officer duly authorized by me to arrest deserters from the United States service, at or near Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, upon the charge of being a deserter from the Thirteenth regiment New-York Cavalry.

That at the time of his arrest said Michael Barrett was in a camp of drafted men, he having enlisted and been duly mustered into the United States service as a substitute for a citizen of Massachusetts, who had been drafted into the United States service, and paid becoming such substitute a large sum of money.

That it is my legal duty to deliver said Michael Barrett to the commander of the nearest military post, which I intend to do, as soon as possible, in order that he may be tried according to law for his alleged desertion as aforesaid, and if he is not guilty thereof that he may be returned to Massachusetts for duty under his enrollment there.

That the production of said Michael Cox in Court would be inconsistent with, and in violation of, my duty as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General as aforesaid—that he is now held under authority of the United States for trial.

For these reasons, and without intending any disrespect to the Honorable Justice who issued the writ, or to the Court, I must respectfully decline to produce said Cox, or subject him to the process of the Court.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT NUGENT,
Col. 69th regt. N. Y. N. and A. A. P. M. G.

SAMUEL J. GLASSEY, Counsel for Respondent.
Aug. 26, 1863.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Rebel Report of the Fall of Charleston.

Burnside's Advance at Kingston on Tuesday.

STEVENSON, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 27.

A part of Gen. WILDER'S forces met thirty rebels at Hanover, to-day, and killed three and captured two. The latter state that the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of yesterday, admits the fall of Charleston; also that LEE has been defeated by Gen. MEADE. It also learns that BURNSIDE'S advance had reached Kingston on Tuesday, and, after a short engagement, had whipped FORREST. BRAGG'S army is reported as moving toward Atlanta.

GEN. ROSECRANS' MOVEMENTS.

But Few Rebel Troops at Chattanooga—The Bombardment Continued.

A dispatch from Stevenson, Ala., 24th inst., to the Louisville *Journal*, says:

"This morning two companies of ours crossed the river at Bridgeport and landed on the island occupied by the enemy's pickets. A line of rebel sharpshooters attempted to dislodge, but a few well-planted shells from our batteries on the heights this side compelled them to retire to shelter. Ours and the rebel pickets now occupy the island but a hundred yards apart. A pontoon bridge was thrown across Battle Creek near its confluence with the Tennessee.

A dispatch from near Chattanooga says that observations by the Signal corps elicit the following facts: But few troops remain in the city—probably not more than one regiment. A brigade is stationed at each of the following points: Lookout Creek, Kelley's Ferry, Tucer's Shoals, four miles above the city; at Harrison's Ford and at Cleveland, on the railroad. The enemy is vigilant at these points, and holds the ford with well-protected batteries. Our batteries opposite Chattanooga have been playing on the enemy's again, meeting with a vigorous reply, but sustaining no damage.

The sharpshooters are trying their skill at each other whenever a person exposed offers opportunity. The rebels evidently expect an attack from another direction, and have removed their main force southward, with the object of checking us."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Successful Reconnoissance up the Chickahominy—Defeat of Rebel Cavalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Maj. JOHN S. STEVENSON, Lieut. D. H. CAAMBERS, and 60 men of ROBERTS' Third Pennsylvania artillery, left here on Sunday night on the armed steamboat *E. P. Smith*, and reached Chickahominy River Monday morning. They proceeded ten miles up the river, landing scouting parties along the banks, and destroyed a number of small boats. When about nine miles from the mouth of the river, they met and attacked 30 of ROBINSON'S rebel cavalry, and repulsed them. No one was injured on our side. They then shelled and destroyed the building used as headquarters by Col. ROBINSON. Two men were captured; and after all the information desired was obtained from them they were released. Having succeeded in all the objects of the reconnoissance, the expedition returned this afternoon.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—Official notice has been given that the draft will commence in both Congressional Districts of Kings County on Monday next, the 31st inst.—in the Second District, under charge of Provost-Marshal MADDOX, at No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M., and in the Third District, under charge of Provost-Marshal GREGORY, at 259 Washington-street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Third District comprises the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th Wards (the latter included in the 11th Ward). The quota of the first class required is as follows, by Sub-districts—the number of the Ward being placed in the parallel column:

Sub-Dist.	Wards.	No. Required.	Sub-Dist.	Wards.	No. Required.
I.	1	180	VII	11	1,050
II.	2	251	VIII	13	528
III.	3	340	IX	15	235
IV.	4	369	X	19	169
V.	5	551			
VI.	7	373	Total		4,046

This includes the 50 per cent. additional to the quota—the number actually required being 2,697.

The drawing, it is expected, will continue three days, one-third being drawn each day.

The draft in the First Congressional District, embracing the Counties of Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, will also be commenced on Monday, at the headquarters of Capt. EDWIN ROSS, in the Village of Jamaica, L. I.

That Canadian Carnard.

THE BIG STORY OF THE TORONTO LEADER.

The following is the article which appeared in the Toronto *Leader* of Wednesday, as was announced by telegraph yesterday. It is headed "Domestic Treason—Invasion Invited:"

"Intelligence of the most startling character has come to us through a channel which leaves no doubt of its correctness. Certain persons in Canada have been detected in a treasonable correspondence, the object of which was to invite, and if possible to induce the Federal Government to invade the Province, overthrow British supremacy, and bring us under subjection to the LINCOLN dynasty.

This correspondence has been perused by Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul at New-York, who has communicated the facts to the Imperial Government. The persons concerned in this traitorous correspondence will, we presume, be arrested and brought to trial. If our Government should feel that it would not be compromising itself or its friends, it will doubtless be able to obtain the necessary information by applying to the British Consul at New-York; but if it should fear to make such a move, the facts will naturally come back from England in an official shape. But time should not be given to allow the conspirators to escape. What can we expect, however, from men who believe that no armament is the best armament for Canada? There is no mistake about it, we are surrounded by traitors. Men who admired the American Government when it was a Republic, and contained many points calculated to challenge admiration, now as eagerly worship the despotism which has supervened; and many of them fancy they are consistent.

It is well that the names of the parties engaged in this treasonable correspondence have not transpired; for unless they were at once placed under the protection of a prison, it would be impossible to guarantee their security against the indignation of the people, justly incensed at the attempt to betray the country into the hands of a foreign Power, and place on the necks of the people a yoke of despotism more intolerable than that of Turkey or Russia."

[Advertisement.]

GEN. GRANT, THE LION OF THE WEST, his character and biography—YANCEY, the father of Secession—Physiognomy, or Signs of Character in the Cheeks, Family Likenesses Transmitted—The Rioters or the Phrenology of the Turbulent Classes—The Errors of Education—Choosing a Wife—Flogging Children—and many other interesting topics in the *Phrenological Journal* for September. Price 15 cents. Now ready by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by it own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Second Hand Safes
FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

HOSKINS—LEE.—In Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at the residence of J. Q. Dudley, Esq., by Rev. Edwin Downer, Capt. S. W. HOSKINS, A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., to Miss MINNIE E. LEE, of Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y. No cards.

HATCH—PEPPER.—In Tarrytown, on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. J. S. Spencer, JOHN B. HATCH, of New-York, to MINNIE T. PEPPER, of the former place.

DIED.

CRAIN.—At Clarendon Springs, Vt., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, ANGELINA MATTISEN, wife of Charles S. Crain, of Boston, and daughter of the late Alexander Mattison, of New-York, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place at Cambridge, Mass., this day, (Friday,) the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DAVIES.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, Mrs. MARY DAVIES, widow of the late Edgar W. Davies, aged 58 years.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 192 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

DEWEY.—In North Salem, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, GEORGE A., son of James and Lydia M. Dewey, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 63 Rivington st.

FAVOR.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, IRVIN J. FAVOR, aged 23 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father in-law, William Cargill, No. 928 Greenwich-st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HALSEY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 26, at Orange, N. J., ANTHONY P. HALSEY, late President of the Bank of New-York, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at his late residence on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Jersey City on the arrival of the cars, at 3 P. M., to convey the friends to Greenwood.

HOUSTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, Mr. THOMAS HOUSTON, a native of Scotland, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 473 4th-av., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 27, CHARLES A. LOCKWOOD, Jr., only son of Mr. Charles A. and Mrs. Louisa C. Lockwood, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

LITTLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, GEORGE W. LITTLE, formerly of Brooklyn, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Dr. James L. and William M., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 West 42d-st., near 8th-av., at 1½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

MILLS.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, JOSEPH MILLS, aged 83 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Abner, Dudley M., and Joseph F. Mills and his son-in-law, John Abberly, are invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, at his late residence, No. 49 Cannon st., this day, (Friday,) the 2-th inst., at 3 P. M. His remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., on Saturday, the 29th inst., by the Morris and Essex Railroad, which leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., to which his relatives and friends are also invited.

SHERIDAN.—At Bloomingdale, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, ANNA LOUISE, only daughter of Greenleaf K. and Margaret A. Sheridan, aged 12 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, at the foot of 86th-st., North River, without further notice.

USHER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 26, Mrs. SOPHIA USHER, aged 76 years.

Her friends, and the friends of her son, George M. Usher and son-in-law, P. M. Swaine, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, from No. 235 East 10th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 453.—Aug. 27, 1863.
75, 18, 41, 65, 19, 69, 43, 22, 70, 30, 12, 3, 15, 6.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 454.—Aug. 27, 1863.
1, 25, 15, 27, 35, 46, 17, 9, 40, 29, 30, 68, 12, 45, 18.

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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

RADICAL CURES
OF
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,
LOCAL APPLICATION OF INNOXIOUS REMEDIES
BY INSUFFLATION AND INHALATION.

Sufferers from the above Diseases will find it to their interest to call for examination before Fall sets in, that the increase of the Disease may be prevented and a speedy and perfect Cure insured.

Patients from abroad will please send full description of their Diseases.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

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DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRH
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
—AND—
ALL DISEASES
—OF THE—
EYE, EAR,
—AND—
THROAT,
CURED BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the new Mode of Treatment." At his Office,

816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

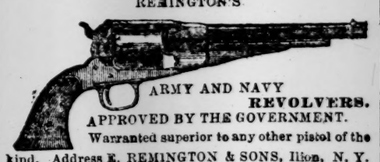
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
NO. 618 BROADWAY.

REMINGTON'S



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APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

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DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS FOR FEMALES are the only remedies that can be relied upon for the removal of those obstructions which form the principal barrier to good health among both the married and the single. Price one dollar per box. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York City.

DEAFNESS
CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of the
EYE, EAR and THROAT,
TREATED BY
DR. LIGHTHILL,
No. 34 St. Mark's Place, (8th St., between Second and Third Avenues).
Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

☞ Operations for Cross-Eyes, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Glaucoma, &c., &c., will receive special attention.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the many testimonials received, and are submitted with confidence; others, as well as references to parties of the highest respectability, residing in this City, will be cheerfully furnished on application:

No. 11 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear, and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical a

INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
No. 257 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14.

The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A.M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M.D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D.D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A.M., LL.B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square); Isselwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 Cheny.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON,
Will commence its first term on MONDAY, 19th October next, under the rectorship of Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M.A., now of Newport, R.I.

The fact that this Institution is founded by the Trustees for the superior education of their own daughters, and not for pecuniary gains, offers more than ordinary guarantee that the patronage of the establishment will be turned solely to the advantage of its pupils.

The buildings of the Institute are on spacious and elevated grounds, and are being fitted with all the modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The schoolrooms, dormitories, &c., are large and well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious, and retired; distance from New-York City 14 miles, or half an hour's ride from 30th-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION TO
Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D.D., LL.D., New-York.
Rt. Rev. C. M. Clark, D.D., Rhode Island.
Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D.D., Maine.
Rt. Rev. J. Williams, Connecticut.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New-York.
Rev. A. H. Carter, D.D., Yonkers, N.Y.
Rev. D. R. Brewer, Yonkers, N.Y.
Further references, circulars, &c., by application to B. F. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 63 Park-place, New-York; S. D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., corner 6th-av., Now in its forty-fourth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 7, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

References is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield and Beach, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Rev. C. K. Imbrie and Judge Link, of Jersey City; Chen. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, George Manley, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Peter S. Hoe, Esq., William H. Webb, Esq., and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English. Classical studies taught. Unrivalled in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A.M., President.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A.M., Principal.
LOCATED ON THE HUDSON, 30 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.
TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.
CATALOGUES AT CARTER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 530 BROADWAY, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New-York.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 37TH-STREET
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GOULDAH D. ABBOT, Principal.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 11 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Session expeditious. Instruction thorough English, normal, classical; a class of sixteen just now preparing to enter Yale in '64.) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, Civil Engineering, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 3 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 15. The Misses BUCKNALL are assisted by Professors of eminent ability. In the Primary Department little girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars, apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS ST. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russell, No. 2 Pine-s., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL, Select Family and Preparatory School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Reese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A.M., Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DAY and family school and kindergarten, No. 79 East 15th-st. MRS. HALLOCK, with enlarged rooms and increased facilities for education, will reopen her school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

JOHN McGLELLAN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crown's, No. 813, and Price's, No. 881 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A.M.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY, CANANdaigua, New-York, Messrs. TYLER & RICHARDS, Principals. The thirty-ninth annual term will begin Sept. 10.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens its twenty-seventh year Sept. 7. Pupils received from 7 years and upward. The 7th-av. cars pass the school.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)—Port Jervis, Orange county, N. Y., on Erie Railroad. Commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. VANDERVEER.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill Landing, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKeneack, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MRS. J. H. W. BIGGINS'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 57 West 16th-st., will reopen Oct. 1. For particulars address MRS. BIGGINS, Newport, R.I.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERS-TOWN SEMINARY Aug. 27. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLAGG, A.M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-TUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 15th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies strictly limited to 50 will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 26 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING School, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 21 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY FOR BOYS.—Terms, $160 per session. Admission at all times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A.M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies, No. 216 West 26th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRY-town, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CHITTENDEN, A.M. ..... Principal.
The Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

This Institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution.

For Circulars giving full particulars, address A. CHITTENDEN, Esq., or Prof. D. G. EATON.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 (between 41st and 42d sts.) 5th-av., New York.

Will enter its ninety-eighth academic term Wednesday, Sept. 9. The Post Graduate Course will commence the 14th of October, and continue through three quarters of ten weeks each.

For further information apply at the Institute or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen September 22.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,
Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
A select Boarding and Day-School. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, the 218 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., (GEO. W. CLARKE, A.M., Rector,) opens the Fall term of its twenty-first academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863. Pupils of all ages are prepared for business or college in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments, by a course of instruction which is so complete and thorough as to preclude all necessity of change during the whole period from 6 to 18 years of age. French, German and Spanish, classics and mathematics, all English and commercial branches are taught on the most approved plans and by the ablest of masters. Boarding pupils are received. Circulars of terms and regulations had at the Institute, or by addressing the Rector, at No. 218 Fourth-st., New-York City.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JA-MAICA, L. I., MISS HELEN M. G. STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The 44th year of this popular institution, so long and favorably known as "Miss Adrain's Seminary for Young Ladies," opens on the 16th of September. Circulars, with full information, as to terms, &c., may be had upon application at the seminary, personally or by letter.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTI-TUTE, 170th-st. and Kings Bridge road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, English branches, commercial studies, classics, higher mathematics; preparatory course to college and West Point. Reopens Sept. 7. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st. and No. 913 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S School, No. 929 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 768, and at the Institution.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Railroad. Military, classical and commercial. Next session begins 9th of September.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS IN THE FAMILY of a teacher, where special care and instruction will be given, and not over six pupils received; best references given. Address Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 2 next. For boarders $210 per year. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR boys, at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. He may be seen at his rooms on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9, from 9 to 12 A.M.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADI-SON-AVENUE—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at White Plains, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NO. 21 & 22 MANS-field-place, West 51st-st., French and English Boarding and Day School, will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 8.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 111 West 38th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will reopen 14th September, at 49 East 30th-st.

WANTED—AN IRON SAFE, IN EXCHANGE for board and tuition in a first-class female boarding-school. Also, two good rooms on the same terms. Address No. 3,839 New-York Post-office.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
School Properties are sold and rented.
Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.
Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.
REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.
C. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

A S TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A situation as teacher; is competent to instruct in the English branches, rudiments of French, drawing, pastel, oil and water-color painting, piano and vocal music; has a fine soprano voice; would prefer a situation where she could sing in a choir. Address H., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PRINCIPALS.—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE New-York Free Academy, who has taught in public and private institutions of the first grade, late first assistant in a classical academy, desires a position as teacher of mathematics or higher English branches. Salary moderate. The most unexceptionable references given. Address LENOCRATES, Station F, New-York.

A S TEACHER OF MUSIC.—A FIRST-CLASS Professor of Music desires a situation in the country, where he can get 20 scholars for piano, melodeon, &c.; or as teacher of music, French and German in a first-class school. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A S ASSISTANT TEACHER, &c.—WANTED, by a young lady of experience, a situation either as assistant teacher in a school or as governess in a family; is qualified to teach all the branches of an English education, also Latin and French; references given and required. Address J. W. M., No. 248 Pearl-st.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.—A LADY THOROughly competent to teach the English branches, French and music, is wanted as resident governess in a private family; none need apply who has not the habit of speaking French fluently. Address A. B. C., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, THE former to teach mathematics and book-keeping, the lady as resident governess, to assist in music and needlework. Inquire at Private school, No. 63 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN AS TEACHer of Classics in a boys' boarding-school near Pittsburgh; an Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No. 54, New-Brighton, Penn.

WANTED.—A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS and military tactics. Address G. HERNDON, No. 138 Bowery.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE CASHIER'S OFFICE, CUSTOMhouse, a small sum of money, which the owner can have on proving property, by calling on LOUIS T. JAMME, No. 62 Beaver-st.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED BY CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 84 White-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

R DEXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.
We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.
It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN
EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital ..... ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.
DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubcock & Co., London; Samuel Stutt, Esq., of the late firm of Stutt Brothers & Co Liverpool.
LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.
IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.
SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EX-
CHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED.)
Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,600,600 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" of the County of New-York.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, September 1, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase of such or any part of the above-named Bonds, to the amount of the sum of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor Aug. 15, 1863, for the payment of damages for which the County has become liable under the provisions of chapter 549 of the laws of 1853, in consequence of the proceedings of the mob during the recent riot.
The said bonds will be redeemable on the first day of August, 1866, and will bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.
The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) within five days after the opening of the proposals, the sums awarded to them respectively, in funds, including the premiums thereon.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all the bids, if the public interests should require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 26, 1863.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.
In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS OF THE LATE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co., No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.
TO THE HOLDERS OF FARM MORT-GAGE BONDS, issued by the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.
The Trustees of certain creditors of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, are now prepared to purchase your Farm Mortgage Bonds, and to pay therefor in the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Common Stock, at the same rates which they have heretofore paid upon settlement of the Mortgage with the maker.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.
HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORT-GAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 30, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, August 21, 1863.
THE O. PADDOCK & COMPANY'S BANK (Watertown) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAIL-ROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND BANK-ING OFFICE.—Accounts of officers collected and cashed. Ordinance and Quartermasters' returns adjusted in the departments. Pay, pensions and bounties procured. Prize money collected. SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York. No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 21, 1863.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE SEP-tember 1, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGdensburgh Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds,
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.
The subscribers, having retired from the offices of President and Cashier of the Park Bank, (which position they have held since its organization,) have established themselves in the Banking Business, at No. 30 Wall-st., (in offices recently occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant-Treasurer United States.)
We are now prepared to receive accounts, and deposits with us can be checked for the same as with any of the City Banks.
Interest will be credited to our dealers on their daily balances on the 1st of January and July, at the rate of *three per cent.* per annum.
Particular attention will be given to collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase or sale of all kinds of Government or other securities will be attended to promptly.
HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.
REUBEN W. HOWES,
CHARLES A. MACY.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
WANTED BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Corner of William-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission by
M. SEAMAN,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 11, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSU-ANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.
The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
m13-law6m.F. Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, WATERTOWN, Aug. 15, 1863.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Increased Stock of this Company will be opened on the 20th inst., at the People's Bank, New-York, and will remain open for thirty days. Terms and conditions of subscription may be learned at the People's Bank, of the Hon. H. ALEXANDER, Springfield, Massachusetts, and at this office.
Signed,
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $30 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.
R. F. VAIL, Cashier.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COM-PANY.—The transfer books of this Company will close on Monday, Aug. 31, and reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. By order.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P.M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P.M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, No. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
PRIZE STEAMER EAGLE,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels:

Steamer EAGLE,	Schooner JULIA,
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner PROLIC,
Steamer UNION,	Schooner W. Y. LEITCH,
Schooner REPEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA.
Schooner SEADRIFT,	Schooner HARRIET,
Brig COMET,	Schooner A. J. HODGE,
Sloop RENCAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of
Aguardiente, brandy, brogans, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, cayenne oil, cordials, cartridges, claret, cotton cards, candles, Castile soap, crockery, coffee, calf skins, cloth, drugs, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, lead, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olives, olive oil, indigo, iron, pins, paper, pepper, rum, rope, stationery, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, steel, sardines, powder, quicksilver, tea, thread, tin, whisky, chronometers.
Catalogues of sale will be ready on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
The goods will be open for inspection one day before the sale.
T. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal.
Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH.
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c. &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the third day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
the cargo of the
PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
consisting of about
300 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1100 Bales of Upland Cotton.
500 Barrels Resin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.
R. MURRAY, U. S

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL RESIDENTS of this District is called to the following certificates:

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ... resident of ..... county, State of ....., hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ....., a widow, (or of ....., an aged parent,) dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the abovenamed ..... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me ..... the above named ....., and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber....., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ....., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ..... under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, or the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ....., county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents. If there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of ..... motherless children, under 12 years of age and dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... is father of ..... motherless children under 12 years of age and dependent on his labor for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ....., ... county, State of ....., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am ..... years of age.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... of the town, county, and state above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ....'s age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ....., ..., and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief,

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER TWENTY-FIVE" years of age. "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILD-ings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1863.

DESERTERS.—The attention of all citizens is called to section 24 of the "Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," which is in the words following:

SEC. 24. *"And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure, or entice, or attempt to procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall *harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter*—or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $300, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

The number of deserters from the United States Army from regiments now in the field, disguised and employed in this District, will cause the law in relation to employing or concealing them to be rigorously enforced, and all are warned against violating the preceding section.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth District.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 9, of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz:

1, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Third District of the State of New-York, under this, the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes;" and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Third District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Third District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-District, for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub Districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-District, 180 men; to the Second, 251; to the Third, 340; to the Fourth, 369; to the Fifth, 561; to the Sixth, 373; to the Seventh, 1,050; to the Eighth, 528; to the Ninth, 235; to the Tenth, 169.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts, with the fifty per cent. added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

Capt. S. B. Gregory, Provost-Marshal, Third District, New-York:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the order of the Provost-Marshal-General you will commence the draft to fill the quota called for from your District on Monday next, 31st inst.

You will cause the necessary public notice to be given and be particular to see that every arrangement is made in due season to prevent any delay whatever.

When the drawing has been commenced for a Sub-District, the same must be continued without intermission or postponement until the whole number of names called for from that Sub-District has been drawn.

You will be careful to let all the persons present see that all the names are put into the wheel for drawing, and after the drawing is over show that the names remaining in the wheel, together with those drawn, make up all in that Sub-District. ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel 69th New-York Vols., and A. A. P. M. G.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DIST., New-York, No. 559 Washington-st. BROOKLYN, Aug. 27, 1863.

Pursuant to the above orders the draft in the Third Congressional District, New-York, will commence on Monday, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at these Headquarters, commencing with the 1st Ward, being 1st Sub-District; 2d Ward, the 2d Sub-District; 3d Ward, the 3d Sub-District; 4th Ward, the 4th Sub-District; 5th Ward, the 5th Sub-District; 6th Ward, the 6th Sub-District; 11th Ward, the 7th Sub-District; 13th Ward, the 8th Sub-District; 15th Ward, the 9th Sub-District; 19th Ward, the 10th Sub-District.

STEPHEN B. GREGORY,
Captain & Provost-Marshal, 3d Congressional Dist., N. Y.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, Broadway, cor. of W. 47th-st and 7th-av, Aug. 25, 1863.

In pursuance of orders this day received from Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, the draft in this District will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The quotas of the different Wards are as follows:

Twenty-second Ward	1,500
Nineteenth Ward	1,347
Twelfth Ward	935

The drawing will commence with the Twenty-second Ward, beginning with the number one thousand and one, and will be proceeded with until the whole quota is drawn.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 27, the quota for the Nineteenth Ward will be drawn, and on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, the quota for the Twelfth Ward will be drawn.

Due notice will hereafter be given when applications for exemption will be heard.

CHARLES S. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal 9th District, N. Y.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Fencing lots between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues; also, fencing lots at the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and on Fifty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; also, on six lots immediately in the rear of and three of which front on Thirty-ninth-street, and three front on Fortieth-street; also lots known as Ward Numbers two thousand and thirteen, two thousand and fourteen and two thousand and thirty-seven in the same block; also, lots on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, known as Ward numbers three hundred and fifty-six, three hundred and fifty-seven in block number three hundred and forty-five, and Ward numbers sixteen, seventeen, fifty-six and fifty-seven, in block number three hundred and forty-six. Also, lots on the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward numbers thirty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and the lot on the northerly side of Fifty second-street, known as Ward number twenty-eight, in block number three hundred and forty-six.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES MORRELL,
JACOB P. MARLEY,
WILLIAM A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Aug. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF-FAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 9 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
} Committee on Police.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS trusting any person or persons on my account, as I will pay no debt or debts contracted in my name, unless contracted by myself, after this date. JOHN BOYCE.

Dated, Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—I HAVE A YEAR-CLOCK, LEFT AT my store two years ago to be repaired. If not called for it will be sold for expenses immediately.

S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, August 22, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.

jy 10-1aw 6mF*

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks.

First Cabin, from ..... $95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50
Steerage—With superior accommodations $30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LEITCH,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First-Cabin	$70 and $80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $75, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed's'y, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Sept. 5
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Sept. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA
CORK.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
PASSAGE, $60.
The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $73. Steerage, found with provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. —, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$15
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. Price of passage, $60.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. HAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamer NATH'L P. BANKS, R. B. BLAISDELL, Master, will sail for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M. Splendid accommodations for a limited number of passengers. Passage $60. Apply to
HAWKES, PRATT & CO., No. 68 Beekman-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SAMUEL H. TERRY, OF NO. 100 CHAM-BERS-ST., has associated with him PHILO E. DOOLITTLE, late with S. M. Waller, and under the firm name of TERRY & DOOLITTLE, will continue the dry goods jobbing business heretofore, at the same place.

SAMUEL H. TERRY,
PHILO E. DOOLITTLE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to going in the country. Apply for two days at No. 115 Mulberry-st, near Canal.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young Protestant woman, as professed cook; understands baking, pastry and all kinds of deserts. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 264 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good reference given. Call at No. 453 2d-av. Wages no object, a good home being required.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; is quick at the needle, or as general servant in a small family; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—TWO SISTERS, American girls, well educated, wish situations to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, to do the work between them; both are very responsible and experienced girls; the best of references. Call for one week, from 8 till 4 o'clock, at No. 3 Park-av., Brooklyn, third house from Clermont-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RE-spectable German girl wants a situation as nurse and to do sewing. Further information will be given at No. 439 5th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEW-ER OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl of very genteel appearance and well informed, a situation to take care of children, sew, wait on table, &c.; has excellent references; wages about $4. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A LITTLE GIRL 13 years of age, wants a situation to take care of children; she is honest and careful. Call or address No. 183 East 29th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; she is fully competent for her business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' IN-STITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, by an experienced young man, with first-class City reference, a situation as assistant book-keeper, copyist or general clerk in any good mercantile business. Address CLERK, care Merchants' Clerks Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; can produce good references as to character and ability. Address M. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a man of first-rate abilities; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, and will be well recommended. Address H. P., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and a good steady driver; has good City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as above; thoroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 31 Roosevelt-st.

AS LIGHT PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as light porter, or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address, INDUSTRY, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as porter in a store; recently from the country; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference. Address J. M., Box 196 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of fast or road horses; the best of recommendations from his last employer. Call at R. CAMPBELL'S, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

HELP WANTED

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, and to do general housework; one kind to children; none others need apply. Apply at No. 218 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—GIRL WANTED—A stout active girl for chamberwork for a large family, with good City references; wages, $4. Inquire at No. 80 West 13th-st, basement, on Friday or Saturday morning next, before 12 A. M.

HEAD FARMER WANTED AND WIFE.—One able and willing to work, with good references, will apply at office No. 1 over Fulton Bank, corner Fulton and Pearl, from 12 to 3. Farm is near New-York, and healthy.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A RESPECTABLE woman to take charge of a child eleven years old (one who has been trained in an institution to take care of nervous children would be preferred); none need apply but those who can bring the best references as to character and disposition. Apply at No. 148 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHLY experienced in the worsted and fancy goods business. For a competent saleslady a good situation can be obtained in Newark, N. J. Address, giving references as to character and ability, Box No. 531 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

BOARDING-HOUSE.—A LADY WITHOUT family and with suitable qualifications is wanted to take charge of a first-class boarding establishment in a pleasant part of Brooklyn. Apply to ARMSTRONG & BLACKLIN, corner of Court and Union sts.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE JOBBING House, a lad who writes a good hand, to assist in the office. Address Box 4,010 New-York Post-office, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating age, references, &c.

WANTED—A LAD, FOURTEEN TO SIXTEEN years of age, who resides with his parents, as office boy; good references required. Address Box No. 168 Post office, for two days.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAM-er. Salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRYGOODS House, a young man, 18 to 22 years old, who is familiar with the business. Address Box No. 2,040 Post Office, with name and reference.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAINES, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip), on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, 2 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 7 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART-ford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Greenfield Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

SUNDAY, AUG. 30.—THE STEAMER SCRAN-TON, Capt. W. C. WARING, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Fort Schuyler, Whitestone, Stratton-port, will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., 8¼; 10th-st., 8¾; 20th-st., 8¾. Leave Glen Cove 2¼ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3¾, stopping at all the landings. Will arrive in the City before 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

**DAY BOAT FO

THE DRAFT YESTERDAY.

Continued from First Page.

Bayard, Constantine 115 Chrystie.
Chandler, Rollin 53 Grand.
Shakspeare, Frank 34 Chrystie.
Sherier, Wm 5 Norfolk.
Sparrow, Jno 79 Allen.
Schenine, Oscar 27½ Crystie.
Sachs, Wm 23 Delancey.
Schroeder, Geo L 127 Forsyth.
Stolzt, Peter 171 Bowery.
Schultz, Louis 3 Essex.
Smith, Chas 85 Essex.
Stork, Jacob 131 Chrystie.
Schroer, Henry 81 Forsyth.
Steinmeyer, Wm 41 Orchard.
Stoltz, Chas 117 Forsyth.
Simon, Albert 305 Grand.
Smith, George 9 Orchard
Simon, Chas 98 Forsyth.
Seippel, Conrad 51 Norfolk.
Shower, Simon 55 Eldridge.
Smith, Sterling 69 Bowery.
Sander, Aug 51 Norfolk.
Schrikel, Jacob 136 Chrystie
Sutton, Geo 165 Bowery.
Schneider, A 443 Forsyth.
Skow, Oscar F 21 Eldridge.
Stoef, E 19 Bayard.
Smith, C 45 Ludlow.
Stepf, C 40 Delancey.

Smith, Alex 28 Chrystie.
Sauer, Jacob 29 Allen.
Shaw, Wm 134 Forsyth.
Shatmeyer, W 121 Eld'ge.
Steck, Fredrick 11 Bowery.
Stewart, Geo W 145 Eldridge.
Scimbel, Christian 95 Chrystie.
Seyent, B 237 Grand.
Scheurert, H 113 Chrystie.
Sterling, Henry 63 Orchard.
Stiver, Peter 105 Orchard.
Shenner, Henry 37 Norfolk.
Schreider, Aug 143 Forsyth.
Schreider, Hy 71 Eldridge.
Schemler, Peter 70 Essex.
Steppard, Geo 152 Eldridge.
Shaner, Wm 31 Eldridge.
Sedenzell, Wm 15 & 17 C'tle.
Steinlee, Chas 35 Bayard.
Spiever, Lawrence 130 Hes'r
Shaffer, Hy 107 Chrystie.
Seldenhoust, A 231 Canal.
Schlegel, Jno 8 Bayard.
Sinon, Abm 76 Forsyth.
Skeys, J 26 Allen.
Sennedmeyer, G 127 Forsyth
Stackelberg, H 52 Delancey.
Schroeder, A 71 Eldridge.
Shaffer, Geo 29 Essex.

T.

Thomas, E 63 Hester.
Terhenis, —— 17 Ludlow.
Tersinger, Chas 227 Broome.
Tassa, Wm 11 Norfolk.
Tuomey, Jas 69 Forsyth.
Treibert, Chas 26 Division.
Taylor, John H 87 Bowery.
Totts, H G 126 Forsyth.

Trauford, Chris 47 Norfolk.
Tyson, Anton, 136 Orchard.
Tiffler, Jno 121 Forsyth.
Thompson, Jno 132 Chrystie, (colored.)
Tinkler, Wm 140 Eldridge.
Tels, Geo 150 Forsyth.
Turkey, Pat 363 Grand.

U.

Uncas, Anton 101 Forsyth. | Uhi, M 344 Allen.

V.

Vently, Rudolph 46 Delancey.
Vileusky, S 103 Hester.

Vencvesel, Jos 86 Chrystie.
Voynst, Carl 123 Forsyth.
Veber, Ed 163 Ludlow.

W.

Westerfield, F 87 Bowery.
Waiths, Adam 19 Orchard.
Wanski, M 109 Eldridge.
Winter, Ferd 73 Ludlow.
Weiterman, Geo 69 Eldridge.
Wiegner, Otto 31 Eldridge.
Williamson, J 58 Division.
Wolff, Sam'l 21 Forsyth.
Wittenmeyer, A 19 Division.
Weiland, Nath'n 67 Eldridge.
Winkel, Geo 122 Forsyth.
Wiesbecker, Adolph 45 Rivington.
Wessel, Caspar 114 Forsyth
Wagner, Fred 117 Hester.
Wieher, William 69 Canal.
Walden, Chas 113 Eldridge.
Wetzler, Albert 95 Chystie.
Wallack, Thomas 73 Orchard
Weaver, Hamilton 114 Essex
Webber, Ernest 81 Norfolk.
Wilmer, Henry 90 Chrystie.
Woodken, Rudolph 14 Delnc'y
West, Geo 73 Allen.
Weber, Jacob 24 Chrystie.
Walker, Aug 1 Norfolk
Wittenbauser, Paul 73 Forsyth.
Wilbert, Thos 17 Forsyth.
Walberg, —— 44 Essex.
Wallen, Isaac 112 Allen.
Wood, Cornelius 86 Ludlow.
Will, A 95 Chrystie.
White, M 12 Essex.
Waterman, Abbot 398 Grand

Wolff, Theo 157 Forsyth.
Wolff, Louis 44 Allen.
Warsheimer, Geo 130 Hester.
Waldren, Eugene 136 Forsyth
Westerfield, Eug 185 Bowery.
Winders, Hy 44 Essex.
Wernstaed, Paul 10 Essex.
Witt, Wm H 135 Canal.
Wood, John, 10 Essex.
Wells, Sam 149 Forsyth.
Wigton, M 111 Rivington.
Wiedman, Julius 23 Forsyth.
Willery, John 82 Ludlow.
Wilwood, Jno R 71 Bowery.
Welsh, John 110 Orchard.
Wills, Adolph 95 Chrystie.
Wyke, Michael 12 Essex.
Watermann, Jno 153 Delnc'y
Wagner, Philip 62 Orchard.
Witson, Chas 78 Eldridge.
Witsoer, Geo 69 Allen
Whitlock, Asa 270 Broome.
Weber, Ernst 149 Forsyth.
Wolf, L 123 Allen.
Williams, Jno 61 Chrystie.
West, James 181 Bowery.
Waldron, Sam'l J 2.0 Chrystie.
Willder, Frank 19 Orchard.
Wayman, Louis 74 Forsyth.
Weike, Leo 70 Essex.
Whitmore, Jos 75 Forsyth.
Wagner, F 103 Norfolk.
Warriner, J 36 Bayard.
Wolff, J 103 Hester.

Y.

Young, Dan'l 32 Eldridge.
Young, Ernest 89 Forsyth.
Young, John 85 Allen.

Yakton, Wm 103 Norfolk.
Young, Geo W 324 Grand.

Z.

Zimmerman, Jos 143 Forsyth | Zimmerman, C 127 Ludlow.

At 2½ o'clock the last name was read, and the draft closed, and the official proceedings were adjourned until 9 o'clock on Monday, when the Third Sub-District, or Thirteenth Ward, will be taken up, and the entire Fifth District concluded it possible.

Inspector Carpenter, Lieut. Barger, (from Provost-Marshal Nugent's office,) Capt. Tuttle, of the Fourth District, and Commissioner McFarland, were among the spectators of the scene.

Draft in the Ninth District—Nineteenth Ward.

The draft in the Ninth District was resumed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The Provost-Marshal, Capt. JENKINS, announced that the number of ballots deposited in the wheel was 4,407, of which 1,347 were to be drawn as the quota for the Nineteenth Ward.

The attendance was very large, and most good-natured and orderly from beginning to end. Inspector DILKS had stationed a very large force in and about the building, while Capt. WARD, of the Second Vermont volunteers, with two companies of troops, was near at hand, and ready for anything that might turn up.

The organization of the Board is as follows: Capt. Jenkins, Provost-Marshal; Mr. Watson, Deputy-Marshal; Mr. Sands, Commissioner; Drs. Thompson, Rierdon, and Messrs. Price, Pettit and Clarke.

Superintendent KENNEDY called during the course of the day, looking as bright and cheerful as of old.

During the recess the officers and newspaper men partook of a bountiful repast, spread by the kind hand of the Provost-Marshal.

The Twelfth Ward will be attended to to-morrow at 9 A. M.

A.

Andriot, J 84th and 3d av.
Arnold, H 351 E 54th.
Aibro, Jno 126 E 46th.
Augustt, D 86th and 2d av.
Andreas, G A 83d & 4th av.
Ackly, Amos 137 E 45th.
Ainz, Dant 177 3d av.
Aiken, J C 68th bet 8th & 9th av.
Ackerman, Wm 33 W 34th.
Alexander, Wm Blackwell's Island
Arnold, Geo 131½ E 41st.
Ametery, W 69 3d.
Assal, Geo 54th and 3d av.
Alden, H 209 E 54th.
Austin, H 82 4th av.
Adams, Thos 43d and 7th av
Anthon, Conrad 141 E 46th.
Allen, Hall F 133 3d av.
Amont, Philip 85d & 4th av.
Anthoffl, F 82d and 3d av.
Allen, Fred 40th and 2d av.

Assell, Xavier, Blackwell's Island.
Anthony, C 65th and E R.
Anderson, Geo 201 3d av.
Armell, Jno 82d and 2d av.
Ames, C 4th av and 55th.
Anthony, John 58 3d av.
Alexander Antony 660 3d av
Allen, W 61 2d av.
Adele, Chas B 14 E 45th.
Arnold, P 763 2d av.
Adams, T 1st av and 52d.
Adams, Jno Blackwell's Isl.
Antonelli, E J 107 E 47th.
Alling, Jno G 156 E 53d.
Allen, Ethan, Jr, 8th & Av A.
Ashurag, A D 3d av. & 23d.
An ling, Br 129 E 53th
Anderson, M 83d and 2d av.
Acker, Thos 136 E 41st.
A 1, Wm 131 E 42d.

B.

Baker, W 156 4th av.
Bryan, Silas 51st and 7th av
Brennan, Frank 2d av, 83d and 84th.
Bonner, W 15 W 26th.
Brackstack, H 85, E of 4 av.
Beekman, Geo 8 th and 3 av
Berry, Daniel Blackwell's.
Brien, Simon 108 E 65th.
Brown, T R 6th av, 43d & 44th
Birtell, Jno 21 4th av.
Browne, W 156 E 55th.
Bowell, Jacob 702 3d av.
Brown, Jno 32 W 53d.
Boyle, Jno 45th and E River
Briceson, Henry 164 E 45th.
Briger, Jno 56th and 2d av.
Brundger, Hy 7th av, 47th and 48th.
Beglan, O 4th av and 81st.
Blake, C W 65th and 3d av.
Bannly, A 65th and 4th av.
Bently, L 777 3d av.
Bats, D 821 2d av.
Barum, Wm 41 W 46th.
Bater, W A 75 W 44th.
Bryan, Hugh 6 5 3d av.
Low, Matthew 67th & 1st av.
Brady, Pat 145 3d av
Bommell, Pat 4 and 2d av.
Brour, Theo 155 East 21st.
Benjamin, J 590 3d av.
Brady, J 129 E 46th
Barker, Edwin 314 4th av.
Baker, John 203 E 53d.
Byrne, T 16, E 50th.
Burke, G, R I.
Brigan, Jas 1st-av. 8th-st.
Butt, Chas S 9 W 46th.
Bettle, Henry 1st and 2d av.
Bowle, Fred 1,123 3d av.
Beahas, P 74th and 75th av.
Banes, A 502 2d av.
Beman, Jno 515 2d av.
Be ford, Jno 1,3 E 46th.
Beamagan, Jas 51 E 56th.
Ryan, Alex 902 E 46th.
Byrns, G A 35 2d av.
Bell, O 33d and 3d av.
Brady, Jno 776 3d av.
Bierbill, Thos 112 E 5 th.
Browning, Henry Blackwell's Island
Bowlin, Jno 34 av and 5 th.
Bentley, J 44th and 2d av

Binger, Fred 939 3d av.
Brosman, Thos 48th and 1st av
Bulkley, Rich 43d and 2d av
Bonner, W 15 W 26th.
Bickrile, Fred 55th & 4 av.
Baltzer, Chas 53d and 4 av.
Burns, Peter 46th and E R.
Bloomer, Clark 20 E 41st.
Benjamin, H B 74 W 13th.
Bomman, Fred 713 7th av.
Brute, C S 33 W 42d.
Boumjaw, D 1,331 3d av.
Bridham, J 167 E 56th.
Bushrell, A E 2 Hamilton-pl
Benny, Jas A 114 E 49th.
Blackstaff, Geo 81th & 4 av.
Bonnman, Chas 81st & 4 av.
Britt, Jno 181 E 41st.
Bany, John 147 E 45th.
Brandon, B 458 4th av.
Brayeln, Chas 738 2d av.
Bryan, A 662 3d av.
Brly, Ph 3d av and 39th.
Brown, Peter Lexington av and E 5d.
Bernhardt, Ph 787 3d av.
Bany, D 1st av and 50th.
Bensch, Ph 668 3d av.
Baker, John 53d and 4th av.
Baylin, W 221 W 55d.
Breuer, J 152 E 41st.
Blackman, J 95 E 53d.
Boyd, J Blackwell's Island.
Bastets, J 4th and East R.
Brown, Wm H 71st and 3d.
Bischoff, Wm 824 6th av.
Bausher, Jno 83d and Av A.
Banns, Alex 855 3d av.
Bess, J 4th av and 56th.
Beiman, Jas 710 3d av.
Boatzwein, G 5th and Av A
Bamister, M 52d and 5th av.
Baicile, Alex Lexington av and 48th.
Bamen, Jno 87th and 3d av.
Bowen, Jno Randall's Isl'd.
Burnett, C 45th and 1st av.
Barker, J 168 E 53d.
Bennett, F Blackwell's Is'd.
Bhann, R 418 E 42d.
Baughen, J 4th av. & 46th.
Baker, C 1st av.
Bauer, F F 709 3d av.
Beman, Wm 61st and 1st av

C.

Crowass, H nry C 131 F 41st
Croker, Geo 5th and 2d av.
Caulis, Ed 154 E 47th.
Cleaman, Simon 42 2d av.
Clarke, John 5 h & 3d av.
Connelly, Thos 156 E 48th.
Cen, Geo 768 3d av.
Cathern, John cor 82d av.
Call, Thos 53d and 3d av
Crabtree, Thos 4 av & 63d.
Cagney, John Blackwell's I.
Cole, Albert 3d and 2d av.
Curry, Wm 1st av & 92d
Chapman, R 152 E 50th.
Case, Gustin and 3d av.
Collin, M Black Island.
Clancy, Chas 3d av.
Cl rkwell, P 253 3d av.
Cochman, Pat 5 W 46th.
Clare, Geo 92 2d av.
Coyle, M 262 3d av.
Cole, Allen 3d and 4th av.
Coleman, Geo 115 E 49th.
Connoy, John 102 E 42d.
Cassman, D 178 2d av.
Cusick, John 63 2d av.
Collins, W 27 E 41st.
Closson, J Lex.-av & 54th

Conroy, Pat 110 E 50th.
Cannon, Mich 754 2d av.
Carroll, John 1 4th av.
Cummings, Henry 63d & 2d av
Cole, Geo 794 3d av.
Christen, J 8 3d av.
Cunningan, Jas 1 3d av.
Cunningham, Pat 54 3d av.
Cohen, Geo M 52d and 2d av
Coyle, Wm 33 W 2d.
Coster, Wm 83d and 3d av,
Cavsler, J 402d av.
Campbell, Geo 2 E 55th.
Cardy, Pat 26th and 3d av.
Caltz, H 75th and 2d av.
Connolly, T 131 and 2d av.
Casey, Michl 33 W 4th.
Case, Theodore, 1,331 2d av.
Cumm, M 76 W 4 d.
Cranberry, Jas 40th and 3d av.
Cassen.
Case, W R 419 5th av.
Carrol, John 840 3d av.
Cluse, T 663 3d av.
Clurings, John 158 E 50th.

Cumings, Thos Black Is.
Chase, W 65th and 2d av.
Caffner, E 125 E 41st.
Cassin, T 790 3d av.
Clark, Sam 62 3d av.
Carter, H 1,306 3d av.
Crafter, J 56th and 1st av.
Croft, Wm 839 3d av.
Cullen, M 76th and 2d av.
Carroll, J 82d and 4th av.
Clines, C W 631 3d av.
Carr, Jo 2d av and 59th.
Carry, J L 14 W 42d.
Clarke, P Lex-av and 62d.
Crager, J A 2 Hamilton-pl.
Campbell, G 93 E 52d.
Callahan, W 44th and 3d av

D.

Doyle, Pat Blackwell's.
DeCamp, Wm 48th and 3d avenue.
Dolan, Jno 77 E 48th.
Donahue, D 3d av and 69th,
Dockerty, Jno Blackwell's.
Downey, Ephrim 26th and 2d av.
Degray, J Blackwell's.
Duff, Pat 40th and E River.
Debonk, Chas E 55th and 4th av.
Dissosway, W F 30 West 45th.
Dougherty, Jas 3d av and 30th.
Draper, Wm 110 E 59th.
Donnelly, John 44th and 2d avenue.
Dann, Charles 3d av and 15th.
Denning, John 45th and 3d avenue.
Daniel, S 75 W 42d.
Dunumfetzer, M 831 3d av.
Dogan, Jas 2d av and 16th.
Dusen, C 25th-st and E R.
Doltrze, Wm 103 E 48th.
Dowd, M Blackwell's Island
Donovan, Jno 85th & 2d av.
Dennison, H B 121 E 59th.
Dixon, Jno Blackwell's I.
Dwyer, Jno 5th av and 45th.
Doyle, Ed W Blackwell's I.
Dale, Wm 63 4th av.
Deckagen, H 659 3d av.
Dupin, C 600 3d av.
Dockerty, J Blackwell's I.
Drevel, W W 31 W 46th.
Duey, M 109 E 51st.
Duipsac, F 608 2d av.
Doran, Peter 144 3d av.
Doughty, J W 80th & 2d av.
Dugner, J 85th and 2d av.
Do'an, B 716 2d av.
Daly, Jas Blackwell's Is'd.
Dark, C 5th av and 54th.
Douglass, A 273 Madison av.
Deulsch, M K 3d av & 54th.
Doscher, J 596 3d av.
Dunn, Jas Blackwell's Is'd.
Delaney, M 14 E 41st.
Dunn, J 3d av. and 43d.
Denny,
Degener, F L 795 2d av.
Dingold, S 23 W 41st.
Dode, M 71st and 4th av.
Daily, P 2d av and 43d.
Donovan, J 162 E 52d.

E.

Edwardson, R 135 E 35th.
Elms, Joseph Blackwell's Is.
Erwin, Wm 87th E 3d av.
Epptein, Mark 2d av & 64th.
Ellingwood, Wm 42 and 3 av.
Ell, William 799 3d av.
Elser, Hinnan 80 and 3d av.
Essis, Philip Blackwell's Isl.
Ernst, Frederic Blackwell's I.
Eggleston, Arthur 166 E 49.
Ewal, Peter 745 3d av.
Enery, W 85th and 4th av.
Eische, James 85 and 4th av.
Ethbrett, Jacob 789 3d av.

Eppsten, Thos 2d av and 65.
Elliott, Thos 587 3d av
Ehinger, Francis 83 and 4 av
Egar, H Blackwell's Island.
Eggleston, Jno 82 and 4 av.
Enery, Jno 65 and 4th av.
England, Martin 147 E 65th.
Ernest, James 134 E 45th.
Easton, Nathan 52 and 1 av.
Earl, G 58th and 5th av.
Elliot, Henry Blackwell's Isl.
Ewing, Theodore 67 and 4 av.
Emee, Jas 83d and 3d av.
Edward, Jas Blackwell's Is.

F.

Flyer, Jno 45 E 40th.
Fink, Jno 1st-av & 59 & 60th
Finnel, Jas 42d and 2d av.
Fitzgerald, Geo Blackwell's.
Fitzpatrick, Ph 65 W 26th.
Ford, Jno 4th av and 41st.
Fahugel, Ed E 43d.
Fisher, Wm 62d and 3d av.
Frobisher, L 48 W 44th.
Frank, Jas 69 2d av.
Flynn, Wm 82d and 3d av.
Flynn, Wm Blackwell's Isl.
Francs, F Vain 17 W 30th.
Flyn, Jno Blackwell's Isl.
Foler, James 653 3d av.
Francis, Jno D 19 W 40th.
Family, Jas 59 rear Stationhouse.
Fletcher, Alfred P 61st and Lexington av.
Fay, Rich 420 2d and 3d avs.
Field, Wm 767 2d av.
Fay, Thomas 176 E 53d.
Famun, Henry 41 W 46th.
Furkle, Henry 209 E 52d.
Fagnt, Mic h 4th and 2d av
Ford, Jno 4th av and 64th.
Fairland, Jno 12 5 th.
Foley, Pat 2d av Railroad.
Fishmaker, Conrad 3 3d av
Field, David 167 E 50th.

Feyer, Henrich 48th and 2d av.
Flynn, Arthur d av & 62d.
Fifa, Christie 80 E 53d.
Frines, Geo 56th and E R.
Flynn, Jas 110 E 53d.
Frulke, E R 277 E 11th.
Fuster, Geo 1st av and 45th.
Ford, T 50 2d av.
Flock, F 51st and 2d av.
Flitz, Patrick J 81 E 2d.
Flabe, John B 76th and 2d av
Farghorty, Jno jr 13 W 44th.
Fe ter, W 101 42d.
Frode, W 85th and 3 1 av.
Finrege, A Blackwell's Isl.
Ford, W 2d av and 66th.
Farnun, Geo 41 W 45th.
Frances, Geo 1st av and 6th.
Farron, Jas Blackwell's Isl.
Flint, Geo P 550 6th av.
Frendly, Jno 65th and 3d av
Flaherty, Jas Blackwell's I.
Fanly, Peter 158 E 46th.
Finth, Saml 61st and 3d av.
Fuity, Saml 2d av and 66th.
Ferran Paul 62d and 3d av.
Farliny, S A 103 East 31st.
Fryne, H H 116th and 4th av.
Focke, Jno P 44th and 2d av.
Flynn, 2d av and 66th.

G.

Gallagher, J 55 E 52d.
Green, W 62d near 2d av.
Gray, John Blackwell's Island.
Grapping, George 53d av.
Gyring, Clinton 50 2d av.
Gavely, Chas 255 h & 8th.
Carting, G 2d av & 49th & 50th.
Garland, T 4th av and 52d.
Grosberg, W 642 2d av.
Golb, T Blackwell Island.
Glinn, S Blackwell Island.
Gilan, F 63d and 3d av.
Grave, W 1 2d and 1st av.
Gilman, J R 97 2d av.
Gannon, Pat 63d and 4th av.
Grant, Thos 2d av and 71st.
Geary, S W 2d av and 4th.
Gaman, Pat 55 d and 3d av.
Gleason, 21st and 3d av.
Gibbons, W Blackwell Is.
Garrity, M 88 4th av.
Gathuisten, T 47th and 2d av.
Griffin, D 582 3d av.
Greister, M 61 an d2d av.
Graham, Pat 1st av & 55th.
Gaswell, T 140 E 41st.
Gilles, Thos 631 6th av.
Gibson, Jos 183 E 45th.
Green, John Col'd Asylum.
Graith, Alex 169 E 55th
Gallagher, P Blackwell's Isl.
Gilley, Jno Blackwell's Island.
Gallagher, H 218 E 44th.
Grant, Owen 42d and 4th av.
Gartill, Jos 47 3d av.
Genge, W 66th and 4th av.
Gary, Wm 749 3d av.
Golden, Jas 59 E 48th.
Gaylon, Jno J 1,219 2d av.
Gallaghan, B 761 2d av.
Gallev, Jno 125 E 42d.

Gessner, J G 835 2d av.
Gray, J 122 E 4 d.
Galle ine, M Blackwell Is.
Grass, W B Blackwell Is.
Gwaiman, J 75 d av.
Geary, W 4d av & 9th.
Gilbert, C 46th 4th av.
Gausenfiver, G 732 3d av.
Glover, W 8 th and Av A.
Go den, Jas 39 E 48th.
Gildhrid, G H Blackwell's Island.
Glass, C 8th and 4th av.
Gamlich, H 83d and 4th av.
Green, J 345 5th av.
Green, W Blackwell Island.
Graham, G 532 E 55th
Galway, T 2d av and 56th.
Gilles, Hen 156 5th.
Graham, W B 114 E 42d.
Graham, M 46 W 44th.
Gladeon, J 587 2d av.
Garln, C 2d av and 37th.
Gay, J F 44 E 53d.
George, T 63 and 4th av.
Gillime, John 1,310 3d av.
Gunning, T Randall's Isl.
Gramm, F Randall's Isl.
Gold, A 82d and 2d av.
Gillespie, E 66 3d av.
Gallagher, M 123d & E River.
Gilley, P 259 2d av.
Gross, A 148 E 80th.
Gallon, Thos 85th and 3d av.
Gurger, C 55 E 53d.
Guttman, T Blackwell's Isl.
Gadman, Eich 50th & 3d av.
Germain, J H 42d & 7th av
Glasser, Geo 619 3d av.
Gootmilch, T Blkwell's Isl.
Garlen, Rich 117 E 48th.

H.

Holey, Pat 59 2d av.
Hennessey, A 669 2d av.
Harold, B 68 & 2d av.
Hune, B 23 W 47th.
Hills, J Blackwell's Island.
Healey, Luke, 77th & 3d av.
Huter, G 29 W 43d.
Howard, Pat Blackwell's Is.
Harton, Jno 2d av & 66th.
Hull, Jno 769 3d av.
Harrington, T Blackwell's I
Haggerty, L 664 3d av.
Heiter, Geo 29 W 43d.
Huller, Chas 567 3d av.
Henry, Pat 79th & 3d av.
Hiller, Frank 165 E 69th.
Henderson, P 79 W 42d.
Hardy, Thomas 29 W 41st.
Hunt, E 84th & 2d av.
Harrison, Jno 59th & 2d av.
Hayes, Jno 772 6th av.
Halgn, Jno 44th & 2d av.
Handling, Jno 80 E 52d.
Hine, Jno 862 6th av.
Henchmond, Jno 781 2d av.
Hibers, Chas 799 th & 2d av.
Hull, C N 61st & E River.
Hobb, Jno 78 W 47th.
Hannon, P Lex-av & Av B
Hunt, John 163 E 45th.
Haston, D 145 E 52d.
Hall, G 2d av & 65th
Hemphersar, L Blackwell's.
Hasbrouck, W 61st & 2d av.
Hatfield, S 131 E 50th.
Hiener, W 82d & 4th av.
Heran, S 64th & 2d av.

Hennessy, Jas 83d and 3d av.
Henn, John 742 3d av.
Hube, Fred 583 3d av.
Hugh, Wm R Isl.
Haes, Aug 117 E 48th.
Hoey, Jno 553 E 4th.
Houlk, Jr 2d av & 60th.
Happen, W H 752 6th av.
Henry, J.
Happalitch, A 76th & 2d av.
Honer, J Blackwells Is.
Hughes, E 510 E R.
Heil, H 2d av W 44th.
Hoskall, W 2d av.
Hool, A 85 3d av.
Horner, Chas 351 E 54th.
Hagman, J Lex. & 4th av.
Hills, R S 306 3d av.
Heenerin, B Blackwell's Is.
Hagan, J Jones's Wood.
Hillyer, J 153 E 40th.
Honie, Jno 2d av & 60th.
Heme, J A 158 E 39th.
Heinch, F 83d & 2d av.
Haitman, W 643 3d av.
Hoyt, H 165 W 53d.
Haines, M 66th & E River.
Hairriety, Isaac, 92 W 43d.
Hesler, Jno 20 2d av.
Hessch, Aug 166 E 45th.
Hunter, F 143 E 47th.
Hogan, Pat 61 W 44th.
Hais, J Blackwell's Island.
Hunt, Jno 903 3d av.
Hutiuty, J Blackwell's Is.
Halu, Jno 60 W 43d.

I.

Imer, Edw 126 E 41st.
Inness, Jno 803 2d av.
Iselgh, Henry M 138 E 45th.

Inly, Joseph H 109 E 52d.
Inland, Jno 103 E 52d.
Ives, Hugh 643 2d av.

J.

James, Peter 83 & 4th av.
James, William 20 W 54th.
Jumys, R Blackw'ls Island.
James, T Blackw's Island.
Johnson, Geo W 85 3d av.
Jarlis, J D 33 W 6th.
James, M 851 2d av.
Jurph, J 65th and 2d av.
Johnson, W (col) 630 3d av.
Jackson, J 61 1st and 2d avs.
Juph, F ——.
Johnston, R 130 E 56th.
Johnson, J H 218 E 50th.
Jacobs, L Cold Asylum.
Jenkins, Hy Jones' Woods.
Jenkins, J 62d and 3d av.
Jgu, Chas 521 3d av.

Jackun, Thos 52d and Lexington av.
Jackun, J B Blackwell's Isl.
Jolinson, T 4th and 3d av.
Jahl, M 55th and 4th av.
Johnson, J 4th and 3d av.
Jackson, J Blackwell's Island.
James, Andrew 931 3d av.
Jenkins, J Blackwell's Isl.
John, F Blackwell's Island.
Jennings, G W 63d & 2d av.
Jacobs, Jno Av A and 81st.
Jackson, 56th and 2d av
Jackson, S 681 3d av.
Johns, T (col) Blckw'ls Isl.
Jackson, J 93 4th av.

K.

Kimball, Chas 780 3d av.
Kipsy, Jacob 58th and 5th av
Kerby, Chas W 776 3d av.
Kelly, Thos Lexington av. and 50th.
Kelly, Thos 936 3d av.
Killan, C Blackwell's Is.
Kilpatrick, R 85th and 3d av
Kirtland, Ed 83d and 3d av.
Kelly, Jno 853 6th av.
Kelly, David 1st av and 65th
Keola, Jno M 83d and 2d av.
King, August 853 2d av.
Kelly, James Blackwell's.
Kilhatrick, Jas 144 E 45th.
Killy, M 202 E 45th.
Kinny, Wm 53d and 3d av.
Kenny, Thos 925 3d av.
Kennedy, Thos 46th & 5th av
Kennett, Chas 751 7th av.
Kane, Thos Blackwell's Is.
Kennedy, Mich Blackwell's.
Kayan, Thos 115 E 42d.
Kline, Andw 168 E 53d.
Kane, Wm Blackwell's Is.
King, Wm 21 W 44th.
Kernan, Jno 794 3d av.
Kallahan, T Blackwell's Is.
Kereman, Frank 62d and

Knapp, Jno 773 3d av.
King, Pat 77th and 4th av.
Keipher, Jacob 755 3d av.
Kingsbury, O A 23 W 40th.
Kleiber, R 99 E 46th.
Kennedy, Jas 3d av & 80th.
Kenny, Martin 658 3d av.
Kelly, Pat 711 4th av.
Kehuine, David 46th & 2d av
Keiman, Thos 484 E River.
Kelly, Jno Blackwell's Is.
Kennedy, Jno 209 E 41st.
Koran, Ph 747 8th av.
Keenan, P 81st and 2d av.
Kipp, F 63d and 2d av.
Kahn, Adam 453 E 46th.
Kane, S Blackwell's Island.
Kinrsler, H 23 46th.
Kelly, H 756 2d av.
Kennedy, Thos Blackwell's.
King, F 76th and 7th av.
Kent, G 154 E 48th.
Kean, Chas P 272 3d av.
Kessner, W 75th and 3d av.
Kelly, Hugh 792 2d av.
Kearney, Pat 600 3d av.
Killy, Theo 82d and 3d av.
Kuntz, Isaiah 78th & 1st av.
Kelly, W M 770 3d av.

4th-av.
Kelly, Wm 85th and 3d-av.
Kenny, Martin 158 E 45th.
Kelly, Jno 61st and 2d-av.
Keenan, Pat 652 3d-av.
Kelly, Hiram 3d-av and 83d.
Kappler, Chas 152 E 46th.
Kessenger, Jno 756 9th.
Keegan, E Blackwell's Is.
Keiman, Jas 719 7th.
Knipp, Conrad 166 E 45th.
King, Geo 20 W 43d.

L.

Lindsey, E Lexington & 44th
Lehey, John 1,308 3d-av.
Lambrad, W 59 ——
Latow, Francis 52d & 4th-av.
Landman, F 3d-av & 69th.
Liver, Jno 85th & 3d-av.
Lowery, B Blackwell's Isl.
Leiting, Jno 205 E 45th.
Laharty, Pat 86th & 3d-av.
Larkins, Thos 117 E 41st.
Lewis, A 162 E 59th.
Lallon, Conrad, 86th & 2d-av.
Leinehan, Thos 86th & 4th-av.
Lardress, Jas 3d-av & 44th.
Lynn, Alfred 890 3d-av.
Ledut, John 3d-av & 51st.
Leonard, Hugh 129 E 46th.
Ludwig, F 83d & 4th-av.
Lawlan, J Blackwell's Isld.
Larocque, J 32 47th.
Lemmits, W 826 W 54th.
Loskey, E 53d & 4th-av.

Lanker, Solm 136 E 46th.
Laiden, C Blackwell's Isl.
Lagman, L 1st-av & 55th.
Lutz, A 736 3d-av.
Lucy, Jno 63 W 44th.
Lynch, P 3d-av & 21st.
Leek, G C 946 6th-av.
Lang, Rich 837 3d-av.
Lunney, Peter 87th & 2d-av.
Lynch, D 44 2d-av.
Loch, Hugh 752 6th-av.
Launer, L 848
Lynch, Pat 116 E 42d.
Leopold, H H 1st & Av A.
Lym, G F 1st-av & E R.
Lowgan, Thos Blackwell's Is.
Loriston, E W 143 W 43d.
Lyons, Thos 588 3d-av.
Larkin, W 163 E 48th.
Lanney, A Blackwell's Isl.
Larkin, J 3d-av & 81st.
Logan, J Blackwell's Island.

M.

Miller, Fred 727 3d-av.
Marshall, Jno 183 E 41st.
Martymany, D 683 6th-av.
Mafit, M 653 3d-av.
Merritt, D 849 3d-av.
Madifres W 140 E 45th.
Moher, Jno 1st-av and 45th.
Mersey B 4th-av. and 86th.
Miller, W Jones' W'd Hotel.
Myers, Luis 78 E 53d.
Mahony, Jno 2d-av and 66th
Moody Wm A 58th & 3d-av.
Mayer, F H 63d and Lexington-av.
Mall, Wm 789 3d-av.
Martin, Jas 82d and 5th-av.
Mahony, Jos 59th and 3d-av
Martin L 4th-av and 48th.
Myers, L P 86th and 5th-av.
Macduff, J E 59th & 2d-av.
McCauly, 122 W 47th.
McCrany, Jno 84th & 2d-av.
Moroney, Pat 86th and 3d-av
Malone, Jno 115 E 42d.
Martin, Owen 2d-av & 66th.
Manning, Danl Blackwell's Island.
McCanty, D 260 E 35th.
Myers, Hy 53d and 4th-av.
Murphy, L 86th and 4th av.
Myers, Chas 606 3d-av.
Michenfeldiner, W 928 3d-av
Mallen, P 140th and 3d-av.
McCarty, Jer 19 W 46th.
Montgomery, Jno 683 —-av.
More, Chas Blackwell's Is'd
More, Wm 718 4th-av.
McGillen, Thos Blackwell's Island
Maybin, Wm 2d-av. & 40th.
McMunhan P 71st & 7th-av.
McHany F 63d and 2d-av.
McCamm, P 44th and 2d-av.
Monnell, Ed 347 E 54th.
Mahony, L 60th and 3d-av.
McAdams, J 59th and 2d-av.
McGraw, Jno 43 E 46th.
Montgomery, J 2d-av & 42d.
Merrick, Pat 725 3d-av.
McCarthy, Jno 804 3d-av.
Moore, Hy 83d and 2d-av.
Myer, Christian Jones' W'd
Miller, F Blackwell's Island
Marshall, T 56 and 2d-av.
Metten, Theo 149 E 46th.
Moore, Geo 783 2d-av.
Miller, Aug 11 W 42d.
Milligan, M 35 W 44th.
Martyn, Pat 86th and 4th-av
Maik, J 65th and 3d-av.
Matthews, A 81st and 2d-av.
Moress, Hy 4th-av and 79th.
Murphy, T D 271 E 55th.
Mansfield, Hy 3d-av & 61s'.
Marsh, Wm E 829 3d-av.
McNulty, Jno Blackwell's Island.
McManus, Jno Blackwell's Island.
McCullugh, Mchl 602 2d-av.
McIrea, H Blackwell's Isl'd.
McKay, Jno 110 E 4 th.
McGovern, Wm Blackwell's Island.
McGovern, Jas 649 4th-av.
McIlroy, C 117 E 53d.
McCarty, Jno 58th and 2d-av
McKay, Saml 45 W 46th.
McCann, Jas 867 3d-av.
McGee, Peter 773 3d-av.
McCanty, Chas 830 & 4th-av
McDonald, Mchl 421 & 2d-av
McCaul, Henry 40th & E R
McKee, W Blackwell Island.
McCullugh, J Black Island.
McKeever, R 83d and 4th-av
McCanty, D 83 3d-av.
McManaroe, J Black Isl'd.
McGrath, P Black Island.
McGrady, J Lex-av & 4th-av
McCabe, E Black Island.
McInney, T 44th and 4th-av
McGuire, J 112 E 42d.
McGurick, M 83d and 4th-av
McKearny, J Blackwell Isl'd
McKing, Thos 4th and 3d-av
Merrill, Sam D 159 E 48th.
McInnly, J 62d and 4th-av.
McCarnie, L 642 2d-av.
McCalpher, F Black Is.
McName, G 5 W 44th.
McInes, C 44th and 2d-av.

Martin, Stuart 775 3d-av.
Miller, Hy 794 6th-av.
Manthen, A G 2d-av & 44th.
Maguire, Pat 46th and 7th-av
Maguire, J 85th and 3d-av.
Monell, Jno 2d-av and 47th.
Moore, W 83d and 6th-av.
Mulany, Pat 55th and 2d-av.
Magner, E 270 E 58th.
Martel, C 65th and 2d-av.
Michwel, Geo 812 2d-av.
McKenney, J 63d & 4th-av.
McKean, M 69th and 3d-av.
Mullen, Jno 81st and 2d-av.
Murphy, Wm 44th & 2d-av.
Martin, A 3d-av and 64th.
Miller, T 84th and 2d-av.
McLamb, Wm 604 2d-av.
May, Jno 85th and 3d-av.
Morris, S 83d and 2d av.
Moran, M 2d-av and 79th.
McCormick, Jno Bl